

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Arab Press Foundation  
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

Assad meets Sudanese defence chief

DAMASCUS (AP) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad met on Saturday with Sudan's defence minister, Major-General Abdullah Osman, to discuss relations between the two countries, the Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA) reported. The meeting was attended by Syrian Defence Minister Lieutenant-General Mustafa Tlas, the official agency said. SANA said that Gen. Osman, who arrived in Damascus Jan. 27 for a five-day visit, delivered a letter to Mr. Assad from Sudanese leader Lt.-Gen. Abdul Rahman Swaredhahab "concerning issues of common interest." The agency did not elaborate. Gen. Swaredhahab is leader of the transitional military council set up after a coup last April that toppled President Jaafar Numeiri. Gen. Osman has met with military commanders and toured military installations in Syria.

## King emphasises need for enhanced Arab cooperation

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein on Saturday called for more cohesion and cooperation and solidarity among Arabs at this crucial time of Arab history so that the nation can deal with the challenges and fend off dangers confronting it.

Interaction among Arabs is bound to help prevent any disintegration of the nation's resources and help safeguard Arab identity and Arab interests, the King said at the opening of the 27th training course for army officers at the Royal Command and Staff Academy. He was also opening the new academy's headquarters.

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## Lebanese Christian leaders, Khaddam meet in Damascus

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Six Lebanese Christian politicians held talks with Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam in Damascus on Saturday on a Syrian-brokered peace accord to end Lebanon's civil war. The accord is under threat of total collapse after a bloody rift in the Christian camp in Lebanon.

Christian President Amin Gemayel, who has refused to endorse the peace accord, he said: "We are authorised by our God and our conscience... we believe our mission may be useful and contribute to Lebanon's salvation."

The French-language daily L'Orient le Jour said the visit was the most serious attempt at rapprochement since inter-Christian fighting two weeks ago threatened to wreck the pact.

The six Maronite parliamentarians went straight into talks with Mr. Khaddam on the accord, signed last December by leaders of Lebanon's three main militias.

One deputy, Auguste Bakhos, later told reporters in the Syrian capital that the team, regarded as independent of the main Maronite parties, would continue its talks "until all matters are finalised."

Asked if the visit was backed by U.S., Europe "ready" to prevent Syrian advance; 350 killed in Lebanon in January, page 2

## No conclusions yet on shuttle explosion

CAPE CANAVERAL (Agencies) — Investigators examined tapes, films and photographs on Saturday to determine if the space shuttle Challenger was destroyed by a rocket rupture that shot a flame into a self-destruct mechanism on the shuttle's fuel tank, sources said.

An investigation team was concentrating on learning the source of a mysterious flash of fire seen in television pictures just before the shuttle's huge tank erupted shortly after liftoff on Tuesday, killing all seven crew members, the sources told AP.

Films played on Thursday indicated that the flame may have shot from a leak near the top of one of the two solid fuel boosters and into the tank, said the sources, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

They said on Friday that the team was looking at the possibility the fire struck a primer cord on an explosive destruct package. The package is on the fuel tank in case the shuttle goes off course and has to be destroyed by radio signal from the ground.

The U.S. broadcasting network ABC, citing unidentified sources, reported that NASA officials believe the flame shows conclusively that a defect in the left side of the solid rocket sprayed flame on the external fuel tank packed with 500,000 gallons of highly explosive liquid hydrogen and liquid oxygen. As it burned through, the flames ignited the liquid hydrogen.

However, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) spokesman

George Diller maintained on Saturday that "no conclusions have been drawn."

The New York Times, quoting an unidentified source on Saturday, reported that a NASA study shows a sudden drop in power about 10 seconds before the Challenger exploded. The newspaper said officials believe the most plausible explanation for the sudden drop was flames burning through the side of the right-hand rocket.

NASA officials were said to believe that flames shooting out of the booster burned through the skin of the external fuel tank to the booster rocket was strapped and through the liquid oxygen line inside, the newspaper said.

Additional data supporting the theory were sent back from the Challenger, the source told the Times.

The investigating board, which met with mission control experts in Houston on Friday, took a day off Saturday. But individual panels of specialists carried on the examination of data and debris.

The navy dispatched the USS Dewey on Saturday to investigate a report of an orange-coloured object floating in the water 161 kilometres east of Savannah, Georgia. The coast guard said the object was about four metres in diameter and NASA said it could be a piece of the Challenger's external fuel tank.

Seven ships and 14 aircraft covered the main search area on Saturday, 11,700 square kilometres

(Continued on page 3)



His Majesty King Hussein on Saturday addresses a new batch of trainee officers at the Royal Command and Staff Academy. The King also inaugurated a new building for the academy. The ceremony was attended by senior civil officials and military officers and foreign diplomats (Petra photo).



## Milhem denounces Israel's expulsion of Arabs

AMMAN (J.T.) — The expulsion of three Arab citizens from the West Bank on Friday reveals false claims made by Israel's Prime Minister Shimon Peres about Israel's drive to achieve peace, Mohamad Milhem, member of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Executive Committee, said here on Saturday.

Mr. Milhem was commenting on the deportation by Israel to the East Bank of three Arabs whom it arrested on Oct. 28 last year and accused of organising guerrilla cells operating against the Israeli occupation.

"As Israeli leaders continue their false claims about peace and stability in this region, they pursue a terrorist policy against the Arab people under their rule, continue to demolish Arab homes and evict Arab people from their homeland," Mr. Milhem said in a statement carried by the Palestinian news agency, Wafa.

He said the "iron-fist" policy being practised by Israel against the Palestinian people, especially against trade unionists, engineers and doctors, is aimed at stripping the Arab people from any form of organisations and unions that can practise national activities. "This terrorist policy, he said, 'is aimed at perpetuating occupation to make it easy for the Zionists to consolidate their hold on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.'"

Israel hopes through these arbitrary actions to create a "greater Israel," Mr. Milhem added.

He called on Arab governments and all peace-loving nations and liberation movements to raise their voices in condemnation of these Zionist actions and force the Israeli authorities to halt their arbitrary measures against the Arab people and stop deporting citizens from their homeland.

## U.S. hopes Jordan, PLO can continue productive relationship

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The U.S. administration hopes that Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) can find a way to maintain a productive relationship that would allow Amman to continue to make progress in the Middle East peace process, a State Department spokesman said Friday.

Spokesman Bernard Kalb's comments came in reply to questions by reporters on reports that Jordan-PLO talks had collapsed.

"There is no certainty here that the talks between Jordan and the PLO have broken down," Kalb said. "We would hope that they will find a way to maintain a productive relationship so that King Hussein can continue to make progress on the key issues under discussion."

He said the United States was continuing its efforts to promote negotiations between Israel and a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation.

"It is our view that there should be Palestinian participation at every stage of the negotiating process. As the president has said, the Palestinian cause is more than a question of refugees," the spokesman said. He pointed out that Richard Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, returned just a week ago from talks in Europe with some of the key participants, including King Hussein and Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

Kalb said that Mr. Murphy's recent mission was part of a process in which progress has been made, and will continue to be made in an incremental way.

"We continue to move in the right direction," the spokesman said. "We are prepared to intensify our efforts to reach a solution to this complicated issue."

Arms proposal postponed

In another development, President Reagan has told key Senate

## Kuwaitis begin festivities to mark independence day

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwaitis danced in the streets as a 25-gun salute ushered in rare public celebrations on Saturday, marking a quarter century of full independence for the former British protectorate.

Some 4,000 people took part in the celebrations, featuring an air force fly-past, a military parade with army and police bands, and folk dancing. Thousands more turned up to watch.

## Ousted S. Yemeni leader said to be in Ethiopia

ADEN (AP) — South Yemen's toppled President Ali Nasser Mohammad was reported on Saturday to have arrived in Addis Ababa, amid indications Soviet-backed Ethiopian efforts would spearhead efforts to reconcile rival Marxist factions in the Red Sea republic.

They were meanwhile dimmed by one of rebel leaders, Saleh Saleh Mohammad, who categorically rejected the eventuality of a dialogue with Mr. Mohammad.

This coincided with friendship overtures by the new leadership in Aden towards South Yemen's Arab neighbours.

Mr. Saleh Mohammad reiterated a statement by Interim President Haider Abu Bakar Al Attas, who told a press conference on Friday that the new regime was in favour of cordial ties with all powers of the world, including the United States and other Western countries.

The bloody conflict exploded in Aden Jan. 13 between rival factions of the 16-member politburo of the YSP. Party critics of Mr. Mohammad, led by Abdul Fattah Ismail ignited a conflict with others loyal to him, precipitating street fighting that claimed thousands of lives.

Prospects for a rapprochement

## U.S. reconsidering fate of oil firms in Libya

WASHINGTON (R) — The Reagan administration's deadline for the implementation of an economic boycott of Libya passed at midnight Friday with officials considering loopholes that would allow U.S. oil companies to continue operating there.

A hasty pull-out could cost oil firms millions of dollars in assets and income and, even worse in the view of American officials, give Libya an economic windfall.

## Conservatives favour Bush for '88 nomination

WASHINGTON (AP) — Vice-President George Bush far outpolled his potential rivals for the 1988 Republican presidential nomination in a survey of conservative activists who were asked to name their choice to succeed President Ronald Reagan.

The survey, released on Saturday at the Conservative Political Action Conference (C-PAC), touched off manoeuvring by supporters of U.S. Representative Jack Kemp to come up with a separate poll that would show the New York congressman in a better light.

The poll that gave Mr. Bush the edge was conducted by Arthur J. Finkelstein and Associates. A total of 402 activists were questioned between Jan. 24 and 26. The survey had a margin of error of five percentage points either way.

Mr. Bush was the featured speaker Friday at a dinner also honouring Jonas Savimbi, the Angolan guerrilla leader who is a conservative favourite because of his fight against his country's Marxist government.

Arab press urges retaliation for U.S. veto, page 2

Kuwait defence minister ends visit after talks, page 3

Pakistani opposition revive after lifting of martial law, page 4

Thirdhand edges show through fashion industry glamour, page 5

Everton tops first division, page 6

Falling oil prices threaten Mexican debt repayments, page 7

Duvalier imposes state of siege in Haiti, page 8



# U.S., Europe reportedly ready to prevent Syrian advance on Falangists

BEIRUT (R) — A senior Falangist militia official has said the United States and Europe would stop any Syrian invasion of Falangist-held areas of Lebanon aimed at imposing a Syrian-mediated agreement to end civil war.

"We have word of an American and European stand... that the Syrian army is forbidden to enter our areas," said Karim Pakradouni, deputy leader of the "Lebanese Forces" as he answered viewers' questions on the militia's television station.

Mr. Pakradouni was among militia rebels who overthrew former leader Elie Hobeika 18 days after he signed the Damascus pact with Druze and Shi'ite Muslim militia chiefs on Dec. 28.

Since Mr. Hobeika's removal, Syria's Falangist and opposition allies in Lebanon have demanded that President Amin Gemayel resign or back the accord, which reduces the powers of the Falangist-held presidency and gives the opposition more political power.

To drive the message home, Syria has massed tanks and artillery above Mr. Gemayel's home village of Bikfaya in support of pro-Syrian militias confronting Lebanese army troops.

Pro-Gemayel fighters helped to defeat Mr. Hobeika, but Mr. Pakradouni denied the president himself had been involved.

"We will resist any attempt to topple President Gemayel by force," he said. "It is wrong to believe that Gemayel's resignation would solve the crisis... the question that should be asked is whether (it) would serve the country."

He said the battle to depose Mr. Hobeika had cost no more than 100 lives. Lebanese security sources put the toll at more than 200 and Mr. Hobeika has said at least

400 were killed.

Mr. Pakradouni, a bespectacled lawyer in his 40s, said the Damascus agreement was unacceptable in its present form. Its provisions of political reforms, the restructuring of the army and special relations with Syria all required amendment.

Formerly one of Mr. Hobeika's closest advisers, Mr. Pakradouni said the Lebanese Forces had authorized Mr. Hobeika to negotiate peace with his opponents but not to take unilateral decisions.

"Elie Hobeika does not represent all the Christians — and certainly (Druze leader Walid) Junblatt and (Shi'ite leader Nabih) Berri do not represent all the Muslims," he said.

The Falangist militia would not seek to monopolize any future negotiations with Damascus or the opposition militias.

"From now on vital issues will be decided in consultation with the Christian community — politicians and churchmen," he said.

## 350 Lebanese killed in January

BEIRUT (R) — About 350 people died violently in Lebanon in January, a sharp rise on the previous month's toll of 98 dead, security, militia and hospital sources Saturday.

Most of last month's deaths occurred in bitter inter-Falangist fighting that shattered a Syrian-backed peace pact aimed at ending almost 11 years of civil war in which an estimated 100,000 people have died.

Security and militia sources said about 220 people were killed in the Christian fighting last month, although other estimates differed widely.

Rebels who toppled Falangist militia chief Elie Hobeika, the signatory of the peace accord, put the toll at 100. Mr. Hobeika said some 430 people were killed, while the

Lebanese Red Cross said its volunteers alone counted 127 victims.

Mr. Hobeika's downfall provoked fighting between pro-Syrian militias and Falangist forces that killed 50 people near President Amin Gemayel's village of Bikfaya. A car bomb explosion in east Beirut killed 27 people.

The toll also included a Nepalese soldier with the U.N. peacekeeping troops in South Lebanon, one of four people killed in the area by Israeli troops or their militia allies.

Of the January total, 30 deaths were unaccounted for or were the results of the non-political violence.

Artillery duels on Beirut's "Green Line" battlefield and in foothills south-east of the capital

killed 13 people, militia and security sources said.

Ten people were killed in fighting between Palestinians and Shi'ite Muslim militiamen at Beirut's Sabra and Shatila Palestinian refugee camps.

Three people died in clashes between Muslim fighters and the Israeli-backed militiamen near the southern port of Sidon, while three people accused of collaborating with Israel were executed.

One man was killed in an Israeli air raid on Palestinian camps near Sidon, the first Israeli air attack on South Lebanon for nearly four years.

Kidnappers killed a 70-year-old Lebanese Jew abducted in Muslim-held west Beirut last July.

## Beirut hostage's credit card used in U.S.

PARIS (R) — A credit card belonging to a French hostage in Lebanon was used to make a purchase in a San Francisco car spare shop, the brother of the kidnapped journalist said Saturday.

Gerard Kauffmann said a Visa credit card belonging to Jean-Paul Kauffmann, kidnapped on May 22 in Beirut, mysteriously resurfaced more than two months later on the U.S. west coast, where the holder of the card bought spare parts amounting to \$78 and 58 cents.

Mr. Kauffmann's wife Joelle made the discovery this week while sorting out Jean-Paul's papers to complete his 1985 income tax forms, the brother said.

The U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) had been tipped off and was checking the purchase at the San Francisco shop.

Mr. Kauffmann was kidnapped together with Arabist researcher Michel Seurat, two months after the seizure of two French diplomats, Marcel Carton and Marcel

Fontaine.

Responsibility for the kidnappings has been claimed by the "Islamic Jihad" group, who are reported to have demanded a more even-handed approach in French arms sales to Gulf war enemies Iran and Iraq as well as the release of five people convicted in France for a 1980 assassination attempt on former Iranian Prime Minister Shapour Bakhtiar.

## General strike ends in Spanish enclave

MELILLA, Spain (R) — Muslims in the Spanish enclave of Melilla on Morocco's northern coast have ended a general strike called on Wednesday to protest against a new aliens' law, officials said.

Muslim leader Aomar Mohammedi Duda called off the strike one day early "as a goodwill ges-

ture to the government."

The strike occurred after clashes with police in which 12 demonstrators and three policemen were injured.

The Spanish government has extended by a month to March 1 the deadline for foreigners to put their documents in order. Most of

Melilla's Muslim community, estimated at between 27,000 and 31,000, have no official documents.

Interior Minister Jose Barrionuevo said Friday the government wanted to integrate the Muslims of Melilla and Ceuta,

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### 17 Indians die in S. Yemen

NEW DELHI (R) — At least 17 Indians were killed during this month's fighting in South Yemen, the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency has said. It quoted the Indian Foreign Office as saying the residence of New Delhi's ambassador was ransacked during the battles between rival Marxist factions but all embassy staff were safe. Some 69 Indian evacuees from South Yemen arrived in Bombay from Djibouti where they had fled from the fighting. The evacuees were picked up in the Somali port by an Indian state-owned cargo vessel. Ponnammamma Oommen, a nurse, told Reuters the hospital where she worked in Aden, South Yemen's capital, was attacked during the disorders and several patients were wounded. A Foreign Ministry official who met the evacuees said about 1,000 Indians were still stranded in South Yemen.

### 15 Moroccan leftists jailed

RABAT (R) — A group of 15 Moroccan leftists, most of them students, have been jailed for three to four years by a Casablanca court, defence lawyers said Saturday. They were convicted Friday night of distributing subversive tracts and disturbing the peace during a demonstration in a Casablanca suburb in October 1984. Seven were jailed for four years and the rest three years each. According to the prosecution, the 15 belonged to an underground Marxist-Leninist organisation called Al Kaadhiyya, a radical faction of the National Union of Moroccan Students. The prosecution also said they had links with the outlawed Marxist-Leninist group Ilam Amam, whose leaders were jailed for life in 1977 for plotting to overthrow King Hassan. All the accused denied the charges and two of them alleged in court that they had been tortured while in police custody. Another 27 leftists are due for trial before a Casablanca court on Monday, charged with threatening state security.

### Soviet Jews seek more emigration

MOSCOW (R) — Nine Jews have appealed to the forthcoming Communist Party Congress to permit increased emigration of Jews from the Soviet Union, a spokesman for the group said Saturday. The nine, from Moscow, Leningrad and the Republics of Georgia, Armenia and Moldavia, said in their appeal that a decision to ease emigration would create a better climate for the next summit between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev. The congress opens on Feb. 25.

### ICFTU protests at Tunisian clampdown

BRUSSELS (R) — Leaders of Western trade unions have held an emergency meeting to discuss the occupation of offices of the Tunisian General Workers' Union by what they say are government-sponsored groups. The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) said in a statement union leaders from West Germany, Britain, Italy, Scandinavia and the United States attended. Officials of the Tunisian union were prevented from attending by a government ban on them going abroad, it added. An ICFTU spokesman said three offices of the union were occupied by Tunisian police last week and then handed over to union dissidents, who he said were acting for the government. As a result, the dissidents occupy all union offices, he said. The meeting expressed grave concern at the situation and called on the Tunisian government to stop union attacks. The Tunisian government has refused to discuss pay rises or union rights in a long-running dispute with the union. Union offices were first occupied in October last year.

## Turkish policeman who talked of torture gives himself up

ANKARA (R) — A former Turkish policeman who said he tortured detainees gave himself up to justice authorities, the semi-official Anatolian News Agency reported.

Sedat Caner, sentenced to four years in prison in his absence in 1983 for causing a woman's death by maltreatment, went to the office of the public prosecutor and was taken to jail.

The news magazine Nokta this week published his claim to have tortured more than 200 detainees, including his brother-in-law, and described methods used in torture.

He said he was part of a mobile interrogation team used to get evidence from detainees at a time when Turkey was wracked by political violence.

Interior Minister Yildirim Akbulut called a news conference to deny the charges. "There is no torture in Turkey. There is only pressure," he was quoted as saying.

The issue of torture is a sensitive one in Turkey because accusations of human rights breaches have dogged its attempts to normalise relations with the West since its return to civilian rule in 1983.

# Arab papers urge retaliation for U.S. veto of U.N. resolution

BAHRAIN (R) — Arab newspapers Saturday strongly condemned the U.S. veto of a U.N. resolution deploring "provocative acts" by Israelis in Jerusalem, and called for retaliation.

Newspapers termed Wednesday's veto of the Security Council resolution as "insolent" and "an affront to Muslims" which added to Washington's "black record."

The resolution deplored "provocative acts" by Israelis near Jerusalem's Al Aqsa Mosque, Islam's third most sacred shrine, and rejected Israel's claim to all of Jerusalem as its capital.

The Syrian government daily Tishrin said the United States was "declaring war on the Arabs" and urged Arab states to "start taking practical measures to contain

these dangers and retaliate against successive U.S. provocations."

Jordan's daily Al Ra'i also advocated harsh punitive measures, saying "the United States has slapped millions of Arabs and Muslims and sneered at their religious, moral and cultural values." (See page 4)

Arab and Muslim states could retaliate by withdrawing funds from the U.S. and implementing a boycott against it, it added.

In Cairo, the state-controlled English-language Egyptian Gazette said the veto displayed "blind U.S. support of Israel."

The move would incite new Palestinian anger at a time when efforts were being made to revive the search for Middle East peace, it added.

Bahrain's weekly Al Adwaa

said the veto showed that "submission to U.S. policy encourages the United States to pursue its hostile stand towards the Arabs."

Saudi Arabian newspapers said the veto underscored the U.S. bias towards Israel, while Al Bayan in the United Arab Emirates labelled the action a "calculated, deliberate desire to directly insult the Arabs and the entire Islamic World."

Washington's U.N. envoy Patricia Byrne said on Wednesday the U.S. deplored recent disturbances by Israelis including members of parliament at the mosque, but said the resolution left the impression the Israeli government was responsible.

Thirteen of the 15 Council members including Britain and France voted for the resolution, while Thailand abstained.

## 4 Libyan agents confess to murder plot

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt (AP) — Four Libyan security agents told an Egyptian court on Saturday they were assigned by their seniors to assassinate two opponents of Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi living in Egypt.

An official indictment issued last month charged the four agents in custody with attempted murder, criminal conspiracy to kill Libyan exiles, spying for Libya, receiving payoffs to harm Egypt's national interests, illegal possession of weapons and illegal entry into Egypt.

and Mr. Mokaryef at the villa of another Libyan exile in a suburb west of Alexandria.

"I disapproved of this assignment, but I had to go along because I was afraid of punishment," Siddiq told the court.

"I came here on orders to kill Bakoush and Mokaryef and others with them," Omar said. "I had to carry out orders, although I was not convinced."

All four claimed at the start of their trial by a three-man state security criminal court in this Mediterranean city that they "disapproved" of the mission but could not refuse it because they feared punishment for insubordination.

The three defendants still at large were charged with espionage and masterminding the assassination attempt.

The defendants in the dock were Sakr Abdullah Meidoun, 22, Farahat Mohammad Seddig, 42, Youssef Negm Al Orfi, 32, and Mehrez Mohammad Omar, 32. All wore white prison overalls and sported beards grown since their arrest on Nov. 6.

The indictment named the absconding defendants as Abdul Salaam Al Zaima, Abdullah Al Sinoussi and Younis Belkassam. Warrants for their arrest were issued last month.

Under questioning by presiding Judge Mustafa Osman, the defendants said they had worked for Libya's security service and had been assigned to kill Mr. Bakoush

Targets of the alleged assassination attempt were Abdul Hamid Bakoush, the last Libyan premier before Col. Qadhafi overthrew the monarchy in a 1969 military coup, and Mohammad El Mokaryef, a cabinet-level official under Col. Qadhafi. Egyptian officials said the operation was to have been carried out last Nov. 6 at a ranch near Alexandria.

Mr. Rushdy also said that his security apparatus had failed, recorded and videotaped the activities of the hit team from the moment it arrived in Egypt in a landrover at the western border with Libya until its members were arrested outside the farmhouse where Bakoush and other Libyan exiles were having lunch.

Disclosing the alleged attempt on Nov. 11, Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdy said Col. Qadhafi's regime had promised to divide the equivalent of \$22.5 million among the four-man hit team and a fifth Libyan who reported the plan to Egyptian security authorities.

## Ugandan refugees cross into Sudan

KHARTOUM (Agencies) — More than 600 Ugandan refugees have crossed Sudan's southern border in the last week following the defeat of government forces by the National Resistance Army (NRA), the Khartoum office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) said Saturday.

Most of the new arrivals were among several thousand who returned to Uganda from Sudan last summer after the overthrow of President Milton Obote. UNHCR officials said.

The local authorities in southern Sudan are trying to keep the new refugees away from the Ugandan border to prevent them from conducting hostile activities from Sudanese territory, the official Sudan News Agency SUNA said.

Sudan has an estimated 250,000 long-term Ugandan refugees in the south, half of them in agricultural settlements and the rest spontaneously settled in towns and villages.

SUNA said last Thursday that ousted Ugandan leader Tito Okello had fled to the south Sudanese capital of Juba to regroup his defeated forces.

Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayoub said that he was unaware that Gen. Okello was in Juba.

SUNA said Mr. Ayoub made his remarks at a meeting with local editors Thursday night, hours after the agency had distributed a report quoting unidentified officials and military sources that Gen. Okello had arrived in Juba by helicopter.

"I heard such rumours (about Okello), but there was no confirmation," Mr. Ayoub said.

"But if Okello has actually entered Sudan, we will not allow him to carry out any activities against the Ugandan government from our territory."

He said Sudan had conveyed this assurance to the Ugandan government and pledged non-interference in that country's internal affairs.

Gen. Okello, who seized power from President Milton Obote last July, was removed from power this week by the rebel National Resistance Army led by Yoweri Museveni.

Reports from Nairobi, Kenya, said remnants of Gen. Okello's defeated army fled from the capital Uganda, heading east toward Kenya and north toward Sudan.

SUNA's report on Gen. Okello Wednesday quoted a military source as saying he had not requested political asylum. Other sources said Gen. Okello planned "to gather his ranks to go back to Uganda," according to the agency.

Juba is the capital of Sudan's Equatoria province, which borders on Uganda.

Ex-President Amin telephoned the AP's office in Bahrain Friday afternoon claiming he had arrived in Juba from exile in Saudi Arabia. Amin did not spell out his purpose but said he had congratulated Museveni on his takeover and assured him of "complete support."

## TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	
Tel. 7-3111-9	
MAIN CHANNEL	
16:00	Koran
16:30	Cartoons
16:45	Children Programme
17:00	Survival
18:10	Local Agricultural Programme
18:40	Local Series
19:25	News in Arabic
20:00	Arabic Series
20:30	Arabic Series
21:30	Tomorrow's programmes
21:35	Local Varieties Programme
23:00	News in Arabic
FOREIGN CHANNEL	
18:00	French film: Julien Fontaine
19:00	News in French
19:15	French Varieties
19:30	News in Hebrew
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	The Cabaret Patch
21:10	End of Empire
22:00	News in English
Best Seller: The Sun Also Rises	
Part 2	
RADIO JORDAN	
88.5 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM	
5 p.m. to 9 p.m. KHz, SW	
7:00-7:15	
07:00	Light Music
07:30	Newsdesk
08:00	Morning Show
09:00	News Summary
10:00	Pop Session
10:30	Pop Session
11:00	News Summary
11:30	Pop Session
12:00	Pop Session
12:30	Pop Session
13:00	News Summary
13:30	Pop Session
14:00	News Bulletin
14:30	Instrumental
14:45	Science Report
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:30	Instrumental
17:00	Old Favourites
17:30	Listeners' Choice
18:00	News Summary
18:30	News Summary
19:00	Jazz Hour
19:30	Jazz Hour
20:00	News Summary
20:30	Date with a Star
20:50	Evening Show
21:00	News Summary
21:05	Evening Show Cont.
21:50	News Summary
22:00	Evening Show Cont.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### TODAY'S EVENTS

### EXHIBITION

An exhibition of Jordanian environment: art works by David Roberts and John Lewis at the Housing Bank complex.

### AMERICAN FILM FESTIVAL

The American Film Festival "Oscar winners through the decades: 1930's-1980's" at 7:30 p.m. daily at the Royal Cultural Centre (until Feb. 7)

### CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267  
American Centre Tel. 641371  
British Council Tel. 6361478  
French Cultural Centre Tel. 637009  
Goethe Institute Tel. 641993  
Soviet Cultural Centre Tel. 642013  
Spanish Cultural Centre Tel. 624049  
Turkish Cultural Centre Tel. 639777  
Haya Arts Centre Tel. 665195  
Husseini Youth City Tel. 6671816  
Y.W.C.A. Tel. 641793  
A.M.S.M.A. Tel. 646251  
American Municipal Library Tel. 637111  
University of Jordan Library Tel. 843555

### MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 8th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman, Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 631760.  
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Cliffed Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.) Closed Tuesdays.  
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Lun el-Jedid. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.

### CHURCHES

### PRAYER TIMES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Amman, Tel. 624590.  
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic): Jabal Lun el-Jedid, 637440.  
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Huseini, 661757.  
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox): Abadi, 623541.  
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer): Jabal Amman, 678900.  
Armenian Catholic Church: Ashrafieh, 771331.  
Armenian Orthodox Church: Ashrafieh, 773261.  
St. Ignace Church (Syrian Orthodox): Ashrafieh, 771751.

### CHURCHES

Lions Amman Club: Meetings every 15th and 30th of the month in the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.  
Lions Philadelphia Club: Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m.  
Philadelphia Rotary Club: Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.  
Rotary Club: Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.  
Royal Automobile Club: Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle, Tel. 815261, 981410.

### CHURCHES

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## FOR THE TRAVELLER

### QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

### ARRIVALS

02:30 Bucharest (RO)  
09:00 Berlin, Lamsen (RF)  
09:35 Kuwait (KU)  
09:35 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RU)  
09:45 Cairo (RU)  
10:00 Jeddah (RU)  
10:05 Agaba (RU)  
10:05 Doha, Bahrain (RU)  
10:45 Dhahran, Riyadh (SV)  
12:30 Istanbul (TK)  
13:05 Kuwait (KU)  
15:05 Tripoli, Larnaca (LN)  
17:15 Baghdad (IA)  
17:30 Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RU)  
17:50 New York, Amsterdam (RU)  
17:55 Athens (RU)  
17:55 Paris, Brussels (RU)  
18:00 Kuwait (KU)  
18:00 Rome (RU)  
18:00 London (RU)  
18:05 Madrid, Geneva (RU)  
18:05 Athens, Damascus (OA)  
18:05 Frankfurt (RU)  
20:30 Frankfurt (LH)  
20:30 Vienna, New York (RU)  
21:30 Cairo (MS)  
00:25 Baghdad (RU)

### DEPARTURES

03:30 Bucharest (RO)  
06:20 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)  
07:20 Agaba (RU)  
11:00 Damascus, Paris (AF)  
08:00 Beirut (MEA)  
10:15 Damascus, Rome (AZ)  
10:20 Larnaca, Berlin (IF)  
10:45 Tunis, Casablanca (RU)  
11:00 Vienna, New York (RU)  
11:30 Athens (RU)  
12:15 Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)  
13:30 Cairo (RU)  
14:10 Dhahran (TK)  
15:00 Kuwait (KU)  
16:00 Larnaca, Tripoli (LN)  
18:30 Baghdad (IA)  
19:30 Kuwait (RU)  
19:45 Bahrain, Abu Dhabi (RU)

### MARITIME TRAFFIC

### WEATHER

Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port.

— Ville de Mirage

Amin Kawa and Sons Company, Tel. 622324-9 at your service.

### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

The weather will be rather fairly sunny with light and variable winds during the day. In the gulf of Aqaba, the winds will be northerly moderate and calm sea.

### MONEY EXCHANGE

### Saturday rates

Local sell/buy rates in JLD

Bahraini dinar 960 966  
Egyptian guinea 134.1 135.2  
Euro 200 208  
French franc 49 51  
Iraqi dinar 337 345  
Japanese yen (for 100) 186.8 188.3  
Kuwaiti rial 1263 1272  
Lebanese lira 13 18  
Saudi riyal 935 942  
Qatari riyal 99 101  
Swedish crown 48 50  
Swiss franc 179 181  
Syrian lira 23 25  
UAE dirham 98 100  
U.K. sterling pound 510 517  
U.S. dollar 362 368  
W. German mark 151 153

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

### EMERGENCIES

Amman governorate 891228  
Amman civil defence 198, 199  
Civil Defence 271293, 273131  
Civil Defence Qusweineh 770733  
Ambulance 192, 775111  
Amman downtown fire brigade 198  
First aid 630541  
Blood bank 778303  
Civil Defence rescue 661111  
Fire headquarters 662219  
Police rescue 192, 621111, 637777  
Police headquarters 639141  
Traffic police 896390  
Electric Power Co. 635814, 624881  
Amin Kawa and Sons Company, Tel. 622324-9 at your service.

### NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:  
Dr. Ali Zneid 667753  
Dr. Gamil Tarif (-)  
Firas pharmacy 669192  
Nawrooz pharmacy 623672  
Khaled Circle pharmacy 656601  
Rawhi pharmacy 644454

### TAXIS

Venecia taxi 644585  
Al Ahram taxi 663911  
Mehyar taxi 644574  
Assam taxi 844503  
Al Shamsi taxi 666022  
Al Nahar taxi 811519  
Shmeisani taxi 665294

### HOSPITALS

Husseini Medical Centre 81381332  
Khaleel Maternity, J. Amman 642816  
Akileh Maternity, J. Amman 642412  
Jabal Amman Maternity 642362  
Mafes, J. Amman 636140  
Palestine, Shmeisani 6641714  
Shmeisani Hospital 669131  
University Hospital 84384565  
Al-Muhsin Hospital 6672219  
The Islamic, Abadi 6661237  
Al-Ahli, Abadi 6641646  
Indiana, Al-Muhsin 7771013  
Al-Badri, J. Amman 7751126  
Army, Marj 8916115  
Queen Alia Hospital 6022450

### GENERAL

Jordan Television 77311119  
Radio Jordan



## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Royal Decree approves loan agreements

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree has been issued approving three loan agreements between Jordan and the World Bank and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development. The loan agreements between Jordan and the World Bank are for financing the primary health care project and the Jordanian development project. The loan agreement between Jordan and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development is for financing the Zarqa River Basin project.

## CSC resumes accepting applications

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Civil Service Commission (CSC) Saturday resumed receiving applications for posts in government departments and renewals for applications submitted in the past year. The CSC Director General Ali Khreis announced Saturday. The CSC accepted applications for a month in order to process earlier applications and to undertake organisational procedures. More than 30,000 people have reportedly been seeking jobs in the past year and the CSC received more than 15,000 applications from graduates of schools, community colleges and universities for employment in government departments in Jordan.

## Fayez meets Egyptian official

AMMAN (Petra) — Lower House of Parliament Speaker Akef Al Fayez Saturday received Dr. Mohammed Hassan Al Zayyat, chairman of the Arab relations committee at the Egyptian People's Assembly. The meeting reviewed current Arab situations and was attended by the chairman of the Lower House Legal Committee Salhan Al Qudah and Egyptian Ambassador in Amman Thab Wahbe.

## Sana'a airport director ends visit

AMMAN (J.T.) — Director General of Sana'a International Airport Mohammad Al Kahlani left Amman Saturday at the end of a visit to Jordan that lasted several days. During the visit, Mr. Kahlani and his accompanying delegation visited the Queen Alia International Airport where they inspected various facilities and were briefed on its operations.

## Back to university

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordanian universities Saturday opened their doors for the second term of the current academic year. Schools around the country will re-open on Monday after an 18 day recess which followed the mid-year examinations.

## Haj Hassan receives progress reports

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan Saturday received reports from various social development departments around the Kingdom about their activities and achievements in the past month and their programmes for February. Speaking later at a meeting with the ministry's planning committee, the minister spoke of the need for raising the standard of performance in each department and for coordination with concerned government departments.

## ASMO secretary-general returns

AMMAN (Petra) — Dr. Mubad Hammoush, secretary general of the Arab Organisation for Standardisation and Metrology (ASMO), has returned to Amman after taking part in a meeting of the coordinating committee for metrology in Islamic nations. He said in an interview with Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that the meeting, which was held last week in Ankara, endorsed a number of agreements designed to promote cooperation among Islamic nations in trade, industry and technology with the purpose of ensuring the production of good quality commodities.

## Sharari opens Arab scouts' seminar

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Youth Hisham Al Sharari Saturday opened at the Jerusalem Meila Hotel in Amman the Fifth Arab Scout seminar which is organised by the Arab Scout Federation (ASF) in cooperation with the scout movement in Jordan.

In a speech at the opening session, the minister said that the scout movement is in reality an educational process designed to develop the social, mental, physical, cultural and other capabilities and skills of young people. Developing young people's skills is bound to contribute towards the development of society as a whole, the minister said.

## Seminar reviews energy in transport sector

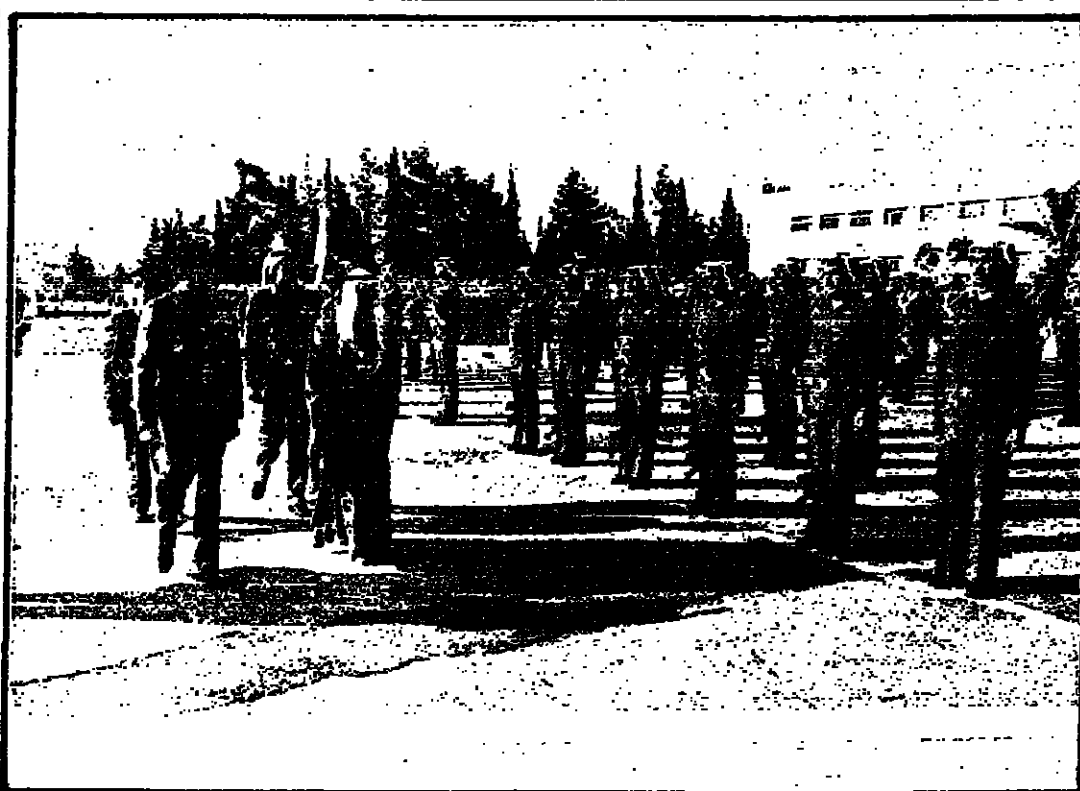
AMMAN (Petra) — A two-day seminar on the rationalisation of energy in the transport sector began here Saturday at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources in cooperation with the French energy conservation agency. Addressing the seminar's opening, the ministry's under-secretary Ibrahim Badran pointed out the importance of the transport sector with regard to energy consumption and he noted that this sector consumes over 40 per cent of the country's total energy.

A team of French experts is working with the ministry in this field and is also taking part in delivering the seminar's lectures. The seminar's programme includes discussion of topics dealing with energy saving policies, energy saving equipment, the study and analysis of factors affecting energy consumption as well as training those in charge of energy consumption and driver training programmes.

## Engineers to elect new president

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian Engineers Association will hold a general assembly meeting on Friday to elect a new president and to hear a general report on last year's activities and to prepare the ground for electing a new president and board.

A spokesman for association told the Jordan Times that it is hoped that a quorum of members will be present in a second meeting on the following Friday for the election. A total of nine members are to be elected to the board, including the president, for a two-year term but there should be 51 per cent of the members present in



Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid (left) and Kuwaiti Defence Minister Sheikh Salem Al Sabah inspect a guard of honour Saturday at Armed Forces General Headquarters in Amman (Petra photo)

## National fund for poor to support voluntary societies

AMMAN (Petra) — The national fund to help the poor, which was called for by His Majesty King Hussein, will support all social voluntary movements, Mr. Fakhri Bilbeisi, vice president of the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) said Saturday.

In an interview with the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Mr. Bilbeisi said that the fund should also encourage local citizens to contribute towards helping needy Jordanians. The GUVS vice president continued that the society is at present focusing on increasing the number of voluntary societies which Jordan needs and decreasing the number of similar societies. He called for merging all societies which offer similar services in order that their facilities will reach as many people as possible.

Mr. Bilbeisi, who is also the director general of the Bank of Trade and Commerce, said that only a few organisations out of the 150 societies in Amman were established out of what he termed "social enthusiasm." The remainder of the voluntary societies lack proper studies and planning," he said and he expressed hope that the current cooperation between GUVS and the voluntary societies would increase and develop to provide social counselling and to conduct studies on Jordan's social problems and means to tackle them.

But, he said, the association took a number of measures for providing jobs for 293 engineers at companies and contracting businesses in Jordan. The engineers' association has received applications from 380 engineers who are still without work and is trying to find them employment, he said.

In addition, the association has been coordinating with the Ministry of Public Works in training 118 engineers, 15 of whom will work in the occupied West Bank.

## Bashir returns from Arab women's meeting in Baghdad

AMMAN (Petra) — A general meeting of the Arab Women's Federation held in Baghdad has recommended that women in Arab countries extend all possible help and assistance to Arab women in the occupied Arab territories, Iraq and Lebanon in their struggle to resist aggression and to defend their homelands.

The resolutions of the Baghdad meeting were outlined Saturday by Mrs. Haifa Al Bashir, president of the General Federation of Jordanian Women (GFJW) upon her return from the Iraqi capital. Mrs. Bashir said that the delegates discussed measures to bolster cooperation between Arab women's unions and federations. Participants also heard a report on the federation's activities at the Nairobi international women's conference.

Also discussed during the four-day meeting were programmes for developing women's activities and roles until the year 2000, Mrs. Bashir continued.

She went on to say that the delegates called for more training programmes and more documentation of women's activities. The delegates, she added, also voiced appreciation to the efforts being made by Iraqi women in defending the homeland and their working to achieve peace.

Representatives from most Arab countries, Arab organisations, the Arab Labour Organisation, the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation and the Economic Commission for Western Asia attended the Baghdad meeting.

## Kuwaiti defence minister concludes visit to Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — Kuwaiti Defence Minister Salem Al Sabah left Amman on Saturday after meetings with His Majesty King Hussein and senior Jordanian military officials. Sheikh Sabah, who arrived in Amman on Friday at the head of a military delegation, also attended the opening ceremony of the Royal Command Academy which was inaugurated by King Hussein on Saturday morning.

The King later received the visiting Kuwaiti minister of defence and both men held discussions over lunch at Al Nadwa Palace. The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said that the meeting and lunch at Al Nadwa Palace was attended by Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai, Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, the Court Secretary General Rajai Al Dajani, Commander in Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Army Chief of Staff Fathi Abu Taleb and Kuwaiti Ambassador to Jordan Ibrahim Al Baho.

Earlier on Saturday, Sheikh Sabah visited the Armed Forces General Headquarters where he met with Gen. Sharif Zaid and a number of senior military officials. During the visit Sheikh Sabah was briefed on the army's development and role.

Upon his arrival at the army headquarters, the Kuwaiti guest was accorded an official welcome ceremony and later inspected the guard of honour.

Sheikh Sabah was seen off at the Amman military airport by Gen. Sharif Zaid, Lieutenant General Abu Taleb, Mr. Dajani, Mr. Baho and a number of the Kuwaiti embassy's staff.

## European Broadcasting Union to hold conference in Aqaba

AMMAN (Petra) — The 38th conference of the European Broadcasting Union (EBU) news committee will open in Aqaba on Feb. 10 with the participation of prominent media men in television corporations in the European continent, the U.S., Canada, Australia and Japan. On the agenda of the conference are topics related to the coverage of world events as well as news exchange within the EBU and with other international broadcasting unions.

During the conference, preparations will also be made for the fifth international conference of broadcasting unions to be held in Prague during the second half of this month and for an international news conference which will be held in Spain in April. The Aqaba Region Authority (ARA) has drawn up a programme for the participants in the conference to enable them visit tourist and archaeological areas in the country.

This is the second meeting which the committee holds in Aqaba and outside Europe. The first conference was held in Aqaba in February 1977 and His Majesty King Hussein met with participants attending the meeting. Jordan television joined the EBU in 1970 as an active member.

## Decree endorses cooperation agreement with Iraq

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree has been issued approving a cooperation programme between Jordan and Iraq. The agreement includes the formation of a higher committee, to be chaired by the Jordanian prime minister and the Iraqi deputy prime minister, whose task will be the comprehensive supervision of cooperation between the two countries in all fields. The higher committee will also be entrusted with discussing the affairs of the joint committee, which will be formed by the higher committee, as well as drawing up future plans and further promoting bilateral relations between the two countries.

The higher committee will hold annual meetings in Amman and Baghdad alternately. The joint committee will be chaired by a minister from each country to be named by his government. Specialised sub committees will be formed by the joint committee for cooperation in economic, trade, industrial, energy, transport, communications, cultural and technical fields. The sub committees will hold alternate meetings every six months in Amman and Baghdad while joint committee meetings will be held once a year.

## King calls for enhanced Arab cooperation

(Continued from page 1)

training to army officers from Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Iraq, Oman, Kuwait, Somalia, Qatar, Lebanon, North Yemen, Palestine and France.

The King also toured the various sections of the academy and heard a briefing on their functions. The complex includes administrative sections, lecture halls, a

cinema, a library, a club, dormitories, sports facilities and a mosque.

The King also distributed awards and medals to a number of civil and military officers who supervised the construction of the new project.

Attending the inauguration and the opening session were Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem,

Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Kuwaiti Defence Minister Sheikh Salem Al Sabah and a delegation accompanying him, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Public Security Director Abdul Hadi Al Majali, heads of diplomatic missions and military attaches in Jordan, senior army officers and a number of retired army officers.

## U.S. hopes Jordan, PLO can maintain relations

(Continued from page 1)

indicated that Mr. Reagan planned to proceed with the sale anyway, and this revived congressional threats to stop him.

A Senate Republican leadership aide told Reuters that Mr. Reagan "won't go forward with the arms sale and they (opponents of the deal) won't go forward with the resolution."

The State Department on Friday reiterated Mr. Reagan's commitment to provide economic and security assistance to Jordan but refused to disclose the status of the arms sale proposal.

Mr. Reagan believes "the kingdom's needs are legitimate and that Jordan deserves the package of defensive arms that the president previously sent to Congress," Kalb said.

But he said the issue had become controversial and the administration was consulting with congressional leaders "on how to move forward in the most constructive way possible."

"The president remains committed to providing Jordan with the economic and security assistance it requires," Kalb said. "The kingdom's needs are legitimate. Jordan deserves the package of defensive arms that the president previously sent to the Congress."

"We acknowledge, however, that the issue has become con-

troversial," the spokesman said. "We therefore are consulting with the leadership on how to move forward in the most constructive way possible."

He refused to interpret further his comments or to offer an assessment of the next steps in the process. "I have to stick with what I have said and not go beyond it," Kalb said.

Other administration officials, however, privately expressed fear that postponement would set back the peace process and harm Washington's relations with other Middle East countries. "The perception of the U.S. as a dep-

endable partner has an effect," an administration official said. "It's that perception that may be affected," the official was quoted as saying by the Wall Street Journal.

Jordan's ambassador to the U.S., Mr. Mohammad Kamal, was quoted by the Wall Street Journal as saying "when Jordan is able to defend itself it is more useful to the peace process than when we are weak."

"It is only when you are strong and confident that you are able to talk and accept risks," Mr. Kamal was quoted as saying.

## No conclusion over Challenger

(Continued from page 1)

from Ponce de Leon north to St. Augustine and 145 kilometres out to sea, said coast guard Lt. Cmdr. Jim Simpson. Smaller boats searched along the coast, and two coast guard jets were sent to examine an area of 52,000 square kilometres from Cape Canaveral north to Savannah, he said.

President Reagan told a grieving nation on Friday that the tragic deaths of the Challenger crew will not halt American plans to build a permanent orbiting space station, the next step in man's conquest of space.

Messages of condolence to the American people on the loss of the crew of the Challenger have been streaming in from all over the Middle East and South Asia. Sympathy and expressions of support for the U.S. space programme have been offered by prime ministers, heads-of-state, journalists, and private individuals.

King Hussein sent a message to U.S. President Ronald Reagan saying that the crew of seven "belonged to the world; they belong to all of us," The King said, "We deeply mourn them together."

## Foundation provides full library service to the public

By Najwa Najjar  
Special to the Jordan Times

one of their many projects which hopes to fulfill their goals.

## Cultural centre

The scientific cultural centre on the third floor of the six storey building serves as an arena for special lectures, programmes, documentaries, audio-visual and videos. The foundation will be hosting lecturers invited by other scientific and cultural associations in Jordan. The Banker's Association, in cooperation with the foundation, has already utilised the scientific cultural centre for a seminar on the use of computers in banking.

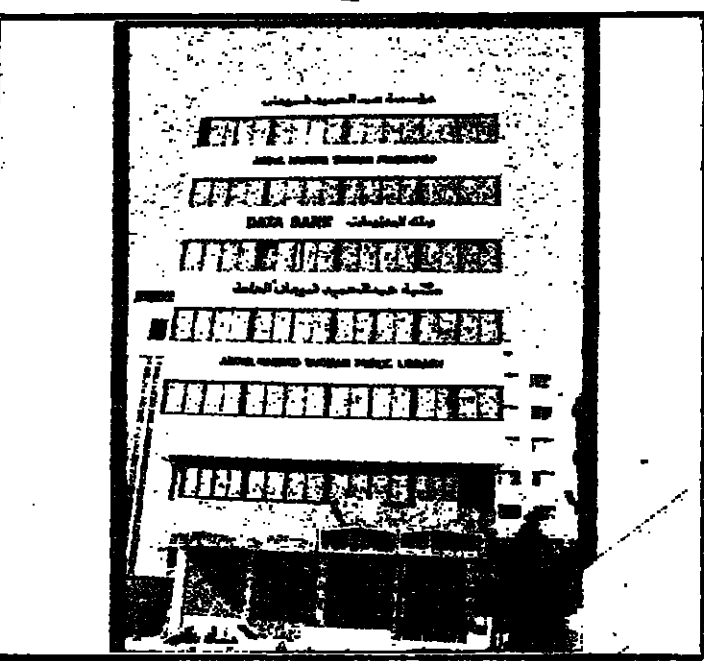
Computers can be found on the fifth floor. "The foundation hopes to eradicate computer illiteracy," said Dr. Abdul Rahman, the general director of the AHSF. He explained that there are two instructors present to help those interested in computers on what a computer is and how to use it. Since the library opened, Dr. Abdul Rahman said that this service has been very much in demand, especially among the younger generation. In fact, the exhibition was supposed to open in one

month's time, but due to the public demand it opened sooner, he continued. The foundation hopes to bring more highly specialised computer experts to train computer teachers in Jordan. Dr. Abdul Rahman added that some companies have already said that they would be willing to provide instructors provide for the project.

The Abdul Hamid Shoman Library is the second public library in Jordan. A public library in western Amman was badly needed, said Dr. Abdul Rahman. In addition to providing books in English and Arabic and a quiet place to read, the new library provides many new services to complement the work of schools and universities.

## All on computer

The establishment of a data centre has made it possible to place all books, references, and journals on computer, making the library the first fully computerised library in Jordan. Unified indexing for all books and references in Jordan is hoped for in the near future. This would enable the user or researcher to push a button and know



The Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation Library and data bank in Shmeis

if the book or reference is available and where," said Dr. Abdul Rahman.

Linked to the data bank is the indexing of subjects of scientific journals, periodicals and books. Dr. Abdul Rahman said that in the future the library will notify professors and academics about the type of information that is available. Plans are also underway to establish an on-call system with Europe and the U.S. which will enable researchers to have access to information abroad.

## Bus service

## Up to date research

The new services that the library offers focus on establishing a public library. "By public we mean it is open to all strata of the public. Again by public we mean that all fields will be covered," noted Dr. Abdul Rahman. There is a certain built in bias in offering basic and applied sciences, he said, adding that since research may become outdated in a short period of time, the library will bring in scientific journals and periodicals on a weekly, bi-weekly, monthly, and bi-monthly basis.

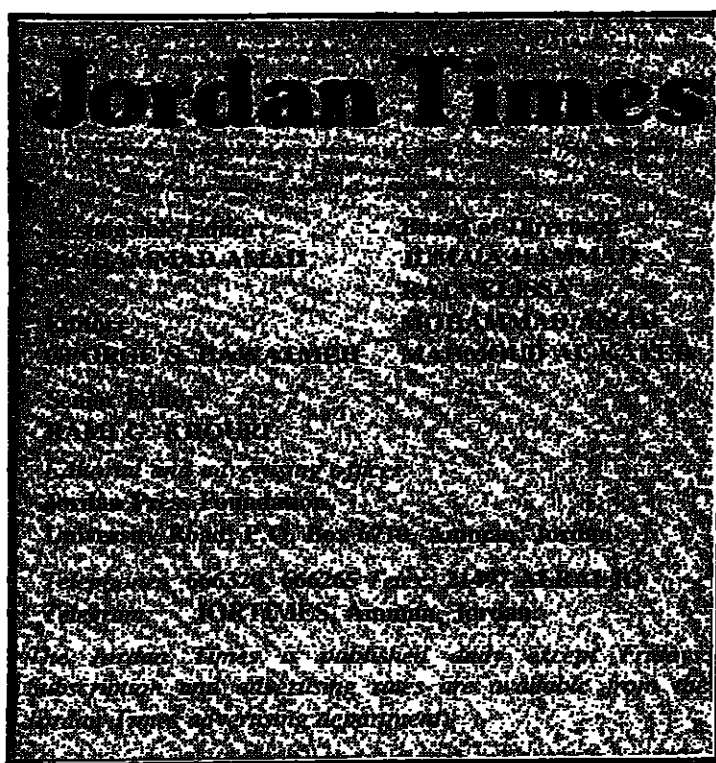
The library will be providing a free bus service to and from many of the lower income areas in Jordan in order to give needy students and citizens access to the library and its facilities.

For French, German and Russian speakers, books in those languages are on order. The library hours for the months of October to April are 9:00 am until 8:00 pm Saturday through Thursday, and 4:00 pm until 8:00 pm on Fridays. From May to September the library will remain open until 9:00 pm.



comfortable working atmosphere for students and all members of the public





## Veto is not another word

INASMUCH as the U.S. veto on Thursday of a Security Council resolution rejecting Israel's claims to all of Jerusalem was nothing but expected, it came as a reminder to those few who might have mistakenly thought Washington was really interested in a just solution to the Palestinian problem. If anything, the U.S. action clearly indicates that if there was ever to be a solution to the Mideast conflict the U.S. way, it has to be at the expense of Arab rights and land. Furthermore, it also serves as another landmark on the path that the U.S. has opted for through double standards and political deviousness.

The U.S. delegate who used the superpower's prerogative to veto the resolution contended that the American administration's position on the status of Jerusalem remained unchanged despite the veto. Terming the resolution "inappropriate," the delegate, Patricia Byrne, said it was designed to be used as a "pretext to larger issues of the status of Jerusalem..."

Of course the draft resolution was aimed at inviting world attention to the Israeli acts of aggression against Islamic shrines in the occupied territories and informing the international community that Israel's ulterior motives were not different from changing the status of the Holy City of Jerusalem. Precisely, Ms. Byrne's contention that the resolution was aimed at the "larger issues" could be very much justified, though not in the American interpretation. In Ms. Byrne's words, the resolution was aimed at assailing the Israeli government for the acts of a "few individuals." But the fact is that those "few individuals" include 20 members of the Israeli Knesset, the supreme elected body that rules the Jewish state. The 20 were representatives of the Israeli people AND the Israeli government. If we were to take the American words at their face value, then it would appear that Washington sees the Israeli people separate from the Israeli government. Then, the much-held Israeli reputation of the "only democracy in the Middle East" is in doubt. Well, that is none of our business; it is something for the American people to ponder, especially since Capitol Hill never fails to extol the merits of Israeli democracy in justifying its huge financial aid to the Jewish state.

For the Muslim world, Thursday's American veto was a slap in the face. It ignored the feelings of over a billion Muslims who revere Jerusalem and Al Aqsa Mosque — a reverence that is closely identified with the roots of Islam itself. The ironic fact that the U.S. was playing with the will and feelings of about one fifth of the world's people against the hysterical desires of Israel is just another pointer to the hollowness of American claims to be the champion of the "free world." But how do the Muslims take it? With harsh rhetoric and speeches? Is there nothing more the Islamic world could do? We wonder.

It is humiliating to see the Arabs hoping against hope that the U.S. might just one day have a change of heart in favour of justice and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. The reality, as manifested in Thursday's veto at the Security Council, is that there might never be a change of heart in Washington. Rather, before such a change of heart comes, the administration would find its way out of the White House.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Siding with Israel

BY vetoing a U.N. Security Council resolution that would have condemned Israel's desecrations of the holy shrines in Jerusalem, the United States has scoffed at all international principles and laws and made a mockery of moral and religious values. The United States has thus given the Israelis a green light to commit further acts of sacrilege against Al Aqsa and other holy shrines in total defiance of Muslims' religious feelings. Washington is now hand in hand with Israel helping it to carry out its designs in the occupied Arab lands and backing its plans for oblitterating Arab culture and religion. If the Arabs and the Muslims around the world are genuinely concerned over their holy places and their lands they should take proper sanctions against the United States. Any Arab and Islamic condemnation of the American veto is but a feeble response that can only constitute an object of ridicule in America's eyes. Arabs and Muslims should take all possible measures to confront this barbaric American onslaught by force. It is time that the Americans felt fear as a result of their collusion with the Israelis in hatching conspiracies against the Arab and Muslim world.

#### Al Dustour: In defiance of Muslims feelings

THE United States has vetoed a resolution at the Security Council that would have condemned Israel's acts of sacrilege of the holy places. It has thus defied the feelings of millions of Muslims around the world and opened the way for further Israeli practices against the Arabs and the Muslims and their religious shrines. This American arrogant stand constitutes another evidence of Washington's total support for Israel and its aggressive actions and another proof of Washington's backing of Zionist false claims to rights in the occupied Arab lands. The American stand constitutes a defiance of the feelings of Muslims in 40 nations which met in Morocco recently and decided to raise the issue at the Security Council. This American stand will surely create more desperation in the hearts of the Muslim people everywhere. As it killed the resolution, Washington thought it would continue to be safe from any angry reaction and that its interests in the Islamic world would continue to be safeguarded. We condemn this American attitude and its veto against the Arab and Muslim nations of the world, and at the same time we should blame ourselves for the weak attitude we adopt vis-a-vis such hostile stand.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: American threat

THE American veto at the Security Council has stopped all efforts to put an end to Israel's atrocities in the occupied West Bank. The Arabs and Muslims had hoped that through a condemnation of Israel's acts of sacrilege and through the support of the world community they would be able to halt Israel's inhuman practices and arbitrary actions. But now the Americans have given the Israelis further encouragement to do what they wished with our lands and our holy places as well. This is a new challenge to our presence and a threat to our history and culture. In South Lebanon, the Israelis were forced to retreat ignominiously, not because the United Nations issued recommendations or the Security Council condemned Israel's actions, but rather, because the people of the occupied Lebanese territory took upon themselves to resist Israel's presence and carry out daring attacks that ended Zionist occupation. The Arabs have to decide which way to go and to bolster their ranks and consolidate their solidarity for confronting their common enemy.

## Sunday's Economic Pulse

# Lifting oil subsidies is a policy overdue

By Dr. Fahed Fanek

TWELVE years ago, the price of oil quadrupled from three dollars to twelve. Five years ago the price jumped to a record high of \$34 per barrel.

In Jordan, the Treasury graciously decided to pay the differences, so that the Jordanian people would not feel the pinch, and that Jordanian economic activities would not experience the shock.

In the industrial world, however, oil price rose immediately reflecting the actual cost of this valuable material. Some governments imposed extra charges, over and above the higher price of energy, not to punish their own people, but to force reduction in fuel consumption

by the public, the industry and the transportation sector.

In Jordan, oil consumption continued to accelerate for ten years at an annual rate of 16 per cent, or double the real domestic growth, as measured by the growth of the gross domestic product. The world, by contrast experienced a negative growth in energy consumption and in oil consumption in particular.

While Jordanian consumers behaved rationally and logically in the expansion of the consumption of a subsidised material, consumers elsewhere in the advanced world were more logical by applying all scientific means, and by shifting to alternative resources, compelled by higher prices.

Between 1973-1983, energy consumption in the industrialised world decreased in relation to the unit of gross domestic product by 20 per cent. Oil consumption in particular, dropped by 35 per cent in terms of units of gross domestic product since 1973. The most successful in this endeavour were France and Japan.

The industrialised world thus achieved the adaptation necessary. By altering the pattern of oil consumption, it was able to grow economically without a corresponding growth in energy consumption. In fact, the oil consumption's negative

growth resulted in the industrialised world burning less oil in 1985 than it burnt in 1973. In absolute terms, despite all the economic growth achieved during that decade.

On the contrary, our oil imports bill rose from JD 3.3 million in 1973, to JD 250 million in 1985.

From a quantitative point of view, our consumption of oil increased from 670,000 tons in 1973, to 2.3 million tons in 1983, an increase rate of 13 per cent each year, a higher percentage than the real growth rate of GNP.

In 1983 the advanced countries were able to produce a unit of gross domestic product

by using only 65 per cent of the oil used to produce the same unit in 1973. In Jordan, the unit of gross domestic product in 1983 was produced using 150 per cent more oil than was used in 1973.

Total cumulative subsidies borne by the Treasury so far reached JD 300 million, of which JD 25 million were wasted in 1985, according to the reestimated budget expenditure.

Fortunately the oil subsidy appropriation in the 1986 budget was reduced to JD 5 million only. Not that there is a radical change of energy policy, but due to economic recession, lower dollar value and possible

decline in crude oil price in terms of dollars.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia may have picked up the oil bill on our behalf for several months, but this gesture must be looked upon as direct aid to the Jordanian Treasury. It should not deter us from taking action to reduce our oil consumption, using the same policies and means, which gave results elsewhere in the advanced world.

Should the OPEC price of oil drop, further still, this should not prevent us from going the course needed to reduce energy consumption, using the price mechanism in conjunction with other means.

## And killing continues in South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Almost 1,000 people have died in South Africa in two years of black protest against apartheid, the longest-lasting unrest and the highest death toll in the country's recent history.

Following is a chronology of the protests.

February 13, 1984 — A school boycott over grievances linked to apartheid race discrimination triggers violence in Pretoria's Attteridgeville township and the unrest claims its first victim, Emma Satheke, 15, run over by a police vehicle.

August — A new constitution, which will still exclude the 74 per cent black majority, provokes battles between police and protesters at elections for Indian and coloured (mixed-race) people to sit in separate and junior chambers of parliament.

September 3 — Riots start in earnest in Sharpeville and Sebokeng, south of Johannesburg. Thirty die as rent protests bring clashes with police and brutal attacks on councillors.

At least three councillors are burnt to death, the first of many so-called "sellouts" murdered as collaborators with apartheid.

October 6 — The government says it is calling in troops to assist police as the violence spreads.

October 12 — A baby is the first white victim of the violence, killed when his mother's car was stoned in Sebokeng.

October 22 — The government pours 7,000 police and troops into Sebokeng in search of agitators it blames for the unrest.

November 5/6 — Anti-apartheid groups call a two-day strike in the industrialised Transvaal. The best-heeded call in a long tradition of black "stay-aways," the protest again brings clashes with police and 22 people die.

November 17 — President P.W. Botha defends his law and Order Minister, Louis le Grange, in the face of mounting criticism at home and abroad of police handling of unrest.

January 22, 1985 — Councils in 16 black townships say they are setting up their own police forces.

March 21 — On the 25th anniversary of the Sharpeville massacre, when police shot dead 69 protesters, police open fire on demonstrators who they claim were attacking them in Langa, eastern Cape. At least 20 die and the international furor which erupted over Sharpeville is repeated.

July 21 — With unrest spreading and intensifying, Botha declares a state of emergency in Johannesburg and the eastern Cape. Security forces gain sweeping powers to keep boycotting

pupils off the streets, declare curfews and detain dissidents.

August 1 — Black civil rights lawyer Victoria Mxenge is shot dead by unidentified gunmen outside her Durban township home. The murder is widely blamed for sparking violence in which at least 70 die in the Indian Ocean city's townships. Black political factions clash and the violence spills over into Indian areas where blacks attack homes and shops.

August 28 — The government bans the congress of South African students, a major affiliate of the body it blames for much of the unrest, the United Democratic Front.

A march on Cape Town's Polismoor prison, where black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela is held, is banned and police battle with demonstrators who try to go ahead with the protest.

Cape Town townships, previously comparatively quiet, erupt into violence.

September 5/6 — Blacks attack white homes in Cape Town and East London, in the eastern Cape.

October 14 — The first white soldier dies in battles with blacks, in the eastern Cape's KwaZakhele township.

October 15 — Railway police spring from containers on the back of a decoy-truck and shoot dead three youths in a stone-throwing crowd in Cape Town's Athlone township.

October 18 — Black poet Benjamin Moliso is hanged for the murder of a policeman and rioting breaks out in the "white" city centre of Johannesburg after a memorial meeting.

October 24 — Rioting flares in the heart of white's "mother city," Cape Town.

October 26 — State of emergency extended to Cape Town.

November 2 — The government clamps down on media coverage of unrest, saying that television cameras encourage rioters.

November 21 — Thirteen die as police break up rent protests in Pretoria's Mamelodi township.

January 1/3 1986 — At least 16 people die in Rural Moutse, northeast of Johannesburg. Residents say the violence was provoked by vigilantes from KwaNdebele, one of 10 tribal homelands set up under apartheid. They vow to resist incorporation into KwaNdebele.

January 21 — Two white policemen die as they try to break up a meeting of 500 miners in Bhekersdal, near Pretoria. In a massive follow-up operation, police kill seven blacks and detain nearly 300 people.

January 29 — So far this year, 64 people have died in unrest.

## Challenge to Marcos comes from Washington too

By Carol Giacomo

Reuter

WASHINGTON — Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos's official opponent in this month's election is Corason Aquino, but a U.S. congressman is mounting another challenge to Marcos' political future.

Stephen Solarz, a 45-year-old opposition Democrat who leads a congressional subcommittee investigating reports of Marcos' secret overseas investments, has become the Philippine leader's most trenchant critic in Washington.

The role has brought him accolades, opprobrium, headlines in major newspapers and frequent appearances on television.

Solarz, who describes Marcos and his wife Imelda as "world class corrupt leaders," has been no stranger to controversy during his rise through the ranks to become one of the U.S. Congress's most influential — though not always popular — foreign policy experts.

In recent years he has been at the vanguard of debate on such issues as aid to anti-Communist rebels in Kampuchea, political repression in Taiwan, and Middle

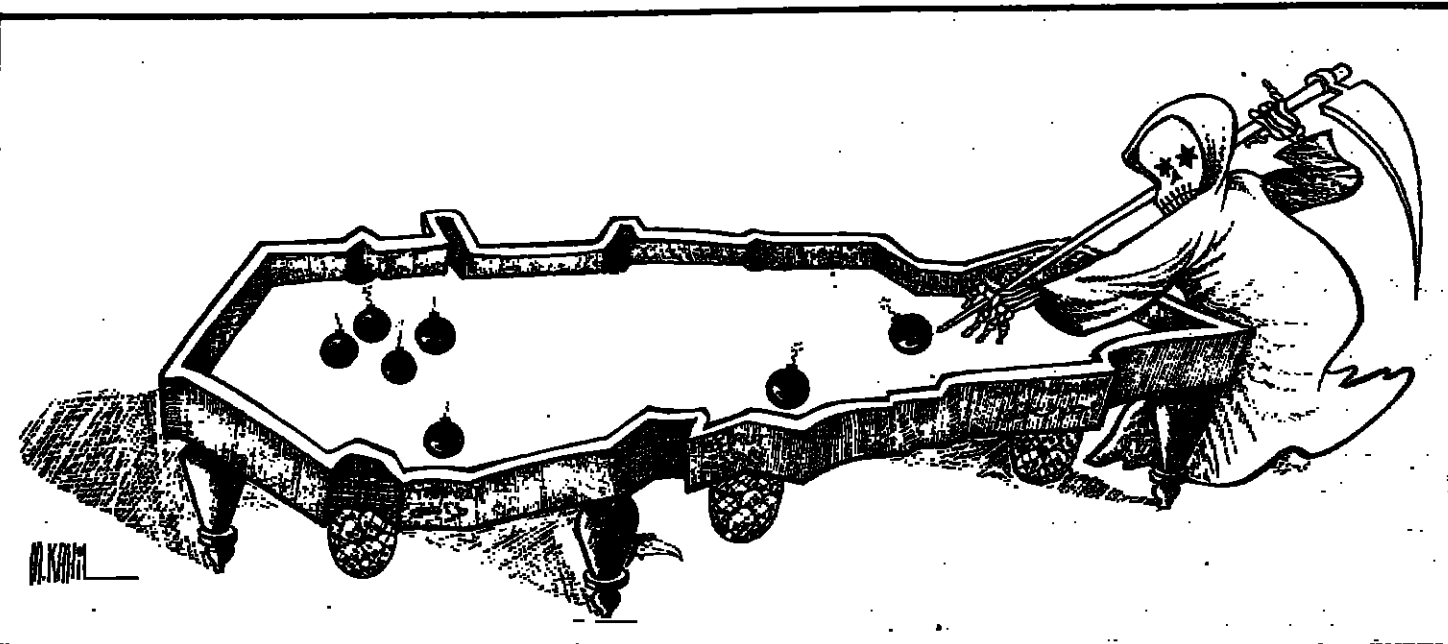
East arms sales.

When Congress wrangled in 1985 over imposing sanctions against South Africa, Solarz championed punitive action, seizing the spotlight from the chairman of a House of Representatives Africa Subcommittee.

One political analyst said: "From the day he arrived in 1975, Solarz has acted as if he did not know that the house is supposed to play a secondary role in foreign affairs. He has spent his career negotiating with foreign leaders, arguing with American presidents."

It is widely assumed within Democratic Party circles that the bright, articulate congressman, who holds degrees from the prestige Brandeis and Columbia universities and is viewed as something of a media showman, aspires to be secretary of state.

For more than two years, as the political and economic crisis in the Philippines has worsened, Solarz has urged Washington to distance itself from Marcos, whose 20-year rule has been increasingly threatened by a Communist insurgency and opposition from mainland dissident groups.



## Anti-British feeling stirs in Hong Kong

By Angus MacSwan  
Reuter

HONG KONG — Anti-British feeling is stirring in Hong Kong amid accusations that Britain is beating an undignified colonial retreat while ingratiating itself with China.

Disillusionment with London has set in one year after it signed an accord with Peking promising Hong Kong's 5.5 million people they could run the prosperous capitalist enclave after China resumes sovereignty in 1997.

In the past few weeks, Britain has snubbed the colony's legislative council, refused citizenship to soldiers who defended it against the Japanese in World War II, and moved to shut the door on ethnic minorities who fear they could be left without a home after the British leave.

Britain has also indicated it is not going to fall out with China over Peking's attempts to stifle political reform.

The result has been an awakening of Hong Kong pride rarely seen before.

"If they don't give damn about us, then we don't give a damn about them," said legislative councillor Allan Lee.

Columist Michael Chugani wrote in the South China Morning Post: "The wishes of local people have always taken second place to the wishes of the Chinese leadership and the desire of the Bri-

tish government to wash their hands of Hong Kong."

"The question now uppermost in many minds is why bother with Britain when it has time and again demonstrated its callousness towards Hong Kong," he said.

Most Hong Kong people have in the past avoided politics, stuck their heads down and got on with making money.

The colony has become a vital international financial centre and the key to trade with the world's largest potential consumer market.

Indirect elections to fill some seats in the legislative council were held for the first time in September. The body had previously been made up solely of civil servants and appointed members — mostly captains of industry and businessmen — and was widely regarded as a rubber stamp for government edicts.

But this first flush of democracy brewed in November when Peking's top official here, New China News Agency director Xu Jiatun, said bluntly that major political change before 1997 would be unacceptable to China.

Timothy Renton, British Foreign Office minister responsible for Hong Kong, hinted while on a visit to Peking this month that further reforms would be delayed. He said his talks with Chinese leaders resulted in "a convergence of our views about the development of constitutional government."

The statement bewildered

Hong Kong and Renton failed to put hearts at ease at a news conference here a few days later.

He dismissed as "hypothetical" a question on whether Britain would back any demand for full elections. He also denied Britain was using Hong Kong as a bargaining chip to improve its ties with China.

Legislative councillor Martin Lee says he believes democratic growth here is the only way to guarantee that Hong Kong can maintain its present lifestyle after the Communist takeover under what top leader Deng Xiaoping has called "one country, two systems."

Lee told Reuters: "What I am worried about is that Britain and China are tangoing together. 'Britain might be willing to sacrifice us for a few good contracts,' he said. 'Lucrative contracts ... China has been dangling this carrot before Britain.'"

The question of the people Britain will leave behind after 1997 has also fuelled resentment. About 10,000 non-Chinese — mostly Indians who came here as camp followers of the empire builders — have been refused full British citizenship.

They fear they will become stateless. The British National Overseas (BNO) passport they will get gives them neither right of entry nor abode in Britain while Peking has not offered them Chinese citizenship.

Many Indian families have lived here for generations, forming a

dynamic trading community and also serving as civil servants and policemen.

"We feel Britain has a moral responsibility to look after our interests. They've used us and now they're turning their back on us," said businessman Vinod Narain, who has helped organise the Indians' campaign for full British citizenship.

The legislative council backed the demand and also asked for citizenship for those who fought under the British flag in World War II, as well as right of entry to Britain for Chinese BNO passport holders.

The British parliament turned down the request in a debate this month, prompting calls in the council for a motion denouncing the London government and boycott of the BNO passport. Renton did say, however, Britain might be prepared to compromise on the passport issue.

London Times columnist Simon Winchester suggested Prince Charles should be made the colony's last British governor. He and his wife Princess Diana, Winchester said, would win the loyalty of Hong Kong people and discourage interference from Peking.

"If there's a will in the British government not to let us down we don't need a prince," said Martin Lee. "But I believe they will let us down and we must do something for ourselves if there is to be a future for this place."

## Pakistan opposition restive month after lifting of army rule

By Raja Asghar  
Reuter

ISLAMABAD — Pakistan on Thursday marked the end of its first month of relative political freedom after eight and half years of martial law amid uncertainty and growing restiveness among opposition groups, political analysts said.

There have been no major violent outbreaks since President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq revived the constitution and restored basic rights on December 30, but they said no compromise appeared likely between the ruling and outside factions.

The government of Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo has said it plans to run the country for a five-year term up to 1990 under a constitution drawn up by Zia, who is still president and controls the army.

Junejo formed the Pakistan Muslim League (PML) from parliamentary supporters this month after being elected last year under rules set by Zia which banned parties.

He says he wants revived parties to work under limits imposed by Zia in 1979 before he banned them completely.

But the main 11-party opposition alliance, the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD), has demonstrated outside parliament house to back

demands for new elections with all parties allowed to participate. The MRD asked its followers to boycott the partyless polls in February 1985 and does not recognise the parliament. It wants the country's 1973 constitution restored and the repeal of amendments made by Zia and later approved by parliament.

MRD leaders say these turned the British-style parliamentary system envisioned by the original constitution into a presidential form of government.

Junejo and Zia have rejected suggestions for mid-term polls open to all parties, but pressure for a compromise may grow, political analysts said.

Junejo named a new cabinet last Tuesday, his second since taking over last March, repeating promises that he would try to strengthen democratic institutions.

"Its first endeavour should be to open a dialogue with the opposition and break the political stalemate in the country, so as to ensure that the new civilian order becomes credible and durable," the Islamabad daily the Muslim said in an editorial.

The MRD central committee, which started a two-day conference on strategy on Thursday, decided its member parties should not comply with a law decreed by Zia requiring them to register with the government's election commission.

The Pakistan People's Party (PPP) of executed former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the main force in the five-year-old MRD, is suspicious of registration.

Under the law, parties must adhere to Islamic ideology and refrain from criticising the armed forces, which backed the 1977 coup that toppled Bhutto.

The PPP says it is committed to Islamic principles but also stands for an economic programme of "Islamic Socialism," which its religious critics say is contrary to Islam.

The MRD says the lifting of martial law has made little political difference because Zia has remained as army chief of staff, a post he has held since 1976.

The main change since last month has been freedom to hold political meetings without fear of penalties from the now-disbanded military courts, but the opposition has been cautious in taking advantage of this liberty.

The PPP led rallies across the country on January 5 to mark the anniversary of Bhutto's birth. On Wednesday in Lahore, its members dominated the largest post-martial law rally.

Witnesses said 70,000 to 100,000 people were at the rally, outnumbering crowds at separate meetings held by Junejo and the MRD in Lahore on August 14 to

mark independence day. The PPP was likely to try for an even bigger show of popular support in coming months, particularly after the scheduled return from abroad of Bhutto's elder daughter and political heir Benazir in March, political analysts said.

They said the Muslim League, which never recovered after its government under Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan was swept away by a popular uprising in 1959, appeared unlikely to match the PPP in popularity.

But they said large rallies posed no immediate danger to Zia or Junejo as long as they had military backing.

A letter printed in the Muslim Today said: "The army is so strongly entrenched as a powerful political force that it would be unrealistic to ignore its power."

"Sovereignty of parliament, accountability, freedom of expression and association ... have to be related to this factor," it said. "The ruling party faced its first major internal crisis when Junejo dropped Finance Minister Mahbubul Haq from his new cabinet this week."

A former World Bank official and architect of policies aimed at easing economic controls, Haq said he opted out after Junejo gave his post to a Punjabi politician and offered him a less senior portfolio.



# Cavemen of the cartoonists not such brutes after all

By David G. Huxley

WASHINGTON — Neanderthal. That derogatory label should be dropped from the name-calling vocabulary of the late 20th century.

The cartoonists of the cavemen, Neanderthals, have been the most maligned and misunderstood of all the early human ancestors.

When the first Neanderthal bones were found in Germany's Neander Valley in the mid-19th century, the bones were prepared for a primitive skeleton in the museum. At that time, virtually everyone assumed that the cavemen had always had the same form as modern humans. No one

had any idea of the vast age of the earth or of the long evolutionary history of hominids (members of the family of man).

In tracing man's 4 million-year heritage of walking upright, National Geographic science editor Kenneth F. Weaver reports in the November issue that having Neanderthals on the Homo sapiens family tree would be no disgrace.

## Intelligent toolmakers

Despite their backward, brutish image, Neanderthals (—that is, 19th-century German):

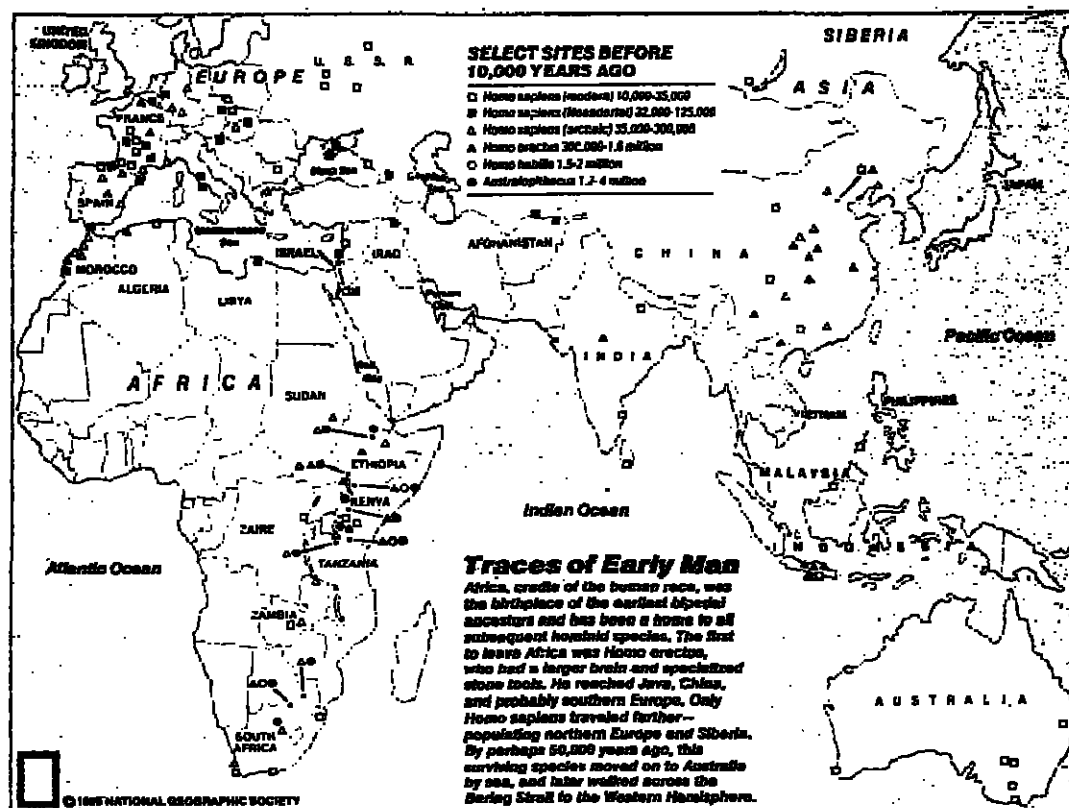
— Had big brains that, on the average, were even larger than modern man's and just as well

developed. — Were not so different in body, although distinctly more robust, with rather short lower limbs.

— Were the first humans known to bury their dead. They may have believed in spirits and perhaps in an afterlife. In a number of the more famous burials, stone tools and other objects were carefully positioned near the bodies.

— Were the first humans to move into truly cold climates, enduring miserable winters and taking refuge in caves and rock-shelters. Their large brain enabled them to find ways to adapt to extreme climates.

— Fashioned specialised stone



## Traces of Early Man

Africa, cradle of the human race, was the birthplace of the earliest hominid ancestor and has been a home to all subsequent hominid species. The first to leave Africa was Homo erectus, who had a larger brain and specialised stone tools. He reached Java, China, and possibly southern Europe. Only Homo sapiens travelled further, populating northern Europe and Siberia. By perhaps 50,000 years ago, this surviving species moved on to Australia by sea, and later walked across the Bering Strait to the Western Hemisphere.



Which is the Neanderthal? In this painting of the three types of Homo sapiens, he's the man in the middle. Not so different from anatomically modern man, right, Neanderthal is the most maligned and misunderstood of the early human ancestors. His

brain, on the average, was larger than man's today and just as well developed. Archaic Homo sapiens, running behind, seems transitional between the earlier Homo erectus species and later forms.

tools and weapons, classified as Mousterian, that were finer and more carefully shaped than those of an earlier species, Homo erectus.

— Had strong social bonds. The skeleton of the Old Man of La Chapelle-aux-Saints (France) shows that despite a broken rib, severe hip arthritis, diseased vertebrae, and almost no teeth, he survived until the age of perhaps 40.

— Clearly his fellows were caring for him... Weaver writes. "This case and a number of others like it bespeak altruism and a social conscience that one would hardly have expected from Neanderthal 'brutes'."

Why the bad reputation? The Neanderthal skeleton was the first fossil hominid discovery to be publicised. The bones, found by limestone miners quarrying into a cave near Dusseldorf in 1856, fell into the hands of the local science teacher. He would not have thought in genealogical terms when examining the beetle-browed, low-sloping skullcap, part of a pelvis, and some limb bones.

## Wild speculation

Rather, he concluded that the

remains were those of a refugee from Noah's flood. Others decided that the creature was "some poor idiotic hermit," a sufferer from rickets, or a deserter from the Cossack army that had camped nearby during the Napoleonic Wars.

This false picture was perpetuated when the nearly complete skeleton of the Old Man of La Chapelle-aux-Saints was found in 1908. Marcelin Boule, an authority on fossils who undertook to reconstruct the skeleton, created the image of a hulking, dimwitted brute, who shuffled with the bent-knee gait of an ape.

Today, with specimens from more than 100 sites, anthropologists have corrected that impression. Relatively large quantities of remains have been found because the Neanderthals buried their dead. But mystery still surrounds these people.

They are somewhat difficult to place in time. Neanderthals seem to appear in Europe about 125,000 years ago. They disappear—some say quite abruptly—at some time between 30,000 and 40,000 years ago.

During the relatively short span of about 100,000 years, the Neanderthals spread all across Europe,

the Middle East, and western and central Asia. They were contemporaries of other forms of archaic Homo sapiens found as far away as China and South Africa.

The eastern Neanderthal types, such as those from the caves of Tabun and Amud in Palestine, not only look somewhat different from the classic European Neanderthals, but they also may have evolved more rapidly.

## What happened to them?

Did the Neanderthals die out or lose out in competition with arriving populations who displaced or absorbed them? "All we know," Weaver writes, "is that they disappeared, and that by 30,000 years ago a robust version of modern humans had replaced them everywhere."

How these anatomically modern humans, whose physical differences from us are too slight to be of much significance, are related to Neanderthals is a matter of much debate.

One thing is clear. "In the light of 20th-century human behaviour we should be careful," as one anthropologist cautions, "of whom we call brutish." — Neanderthal.

# Threadbare edges show through fashion industry glamour

By Brian Dossy-Chica

PARIS — High-fashion designers are launching their latest creations with customary glitz but threadbare edges are beginning to show through the glamour.

The spring-summer show, one of two highlights of the fashion calendar, will cast the spotlight on collections from 22 designers, including such mainstays of the fashion industry as Yves Saint Laurent and Christian Dior.

But several big names have decided not to attend the week-long event starting Jan. 26, preferring to save money instead.

Andre Courreges, the French designer who introduced the mini-skirt to haute couture, has said it will not stage a show for the second season in a row because of financial differences with the fashion house's Japanese owners.

Fashion Shows, whose compulsory 75 models for each house cost between four and five million francs (\$500,000 to \$700,000), aim largely to boost the image of two dozen grands couturiers whose expensive and often extravagant garments seldom make money.

The show, held in Paris' best salons, clinches with the award of the "Golden Thimble," the Oscar of the fashion world for the season's best collection.

In theory, the publicity and prestige arising from the show helps promote more profitable ready-to-wear clothes, designer perfumes and manufacturing licenses.

But for Courreges such prestige has proved too expensive a luxury for his Japanese owners, who took over three years ago following severe financial problems.

Industry sources said managers from the Japanese clothing giant Tokai group had not injected enough money in the haute couture department, preferring to stress ready-to-wear fashions.

As a result, Courreges earlier this month temporarily lost its prestigious label of "Grand Couturier," after failing to present the necessary number of designs.

If it is to regain the label for next season, Courreges must comply with rules set up by the profession's union dictating the number of designs, shows and specialised seamstresses.

Another notable absentee from the spring-summer show is Ted Lapidus, who is unable to present a collection largely because of the bankruptcy of one of his licensees.

holders.

Lapidus' creations have slumped in critics' esteem in recent years and his absence reflects the problems of sustaining the delicate balance between the cost of prestige and returns.

A near casualty of such costs was French designer Lanvin, who has complained of financial difficulties and warned that it could face the same fate as Courreges.

After announcing that it would only show a limited collection to a private clientele, Lanvin decided at the last moment to invite the press and put on a full show.

Aware of troubles facing the fashion industry, the French government has launched an active campaign to boost Paris' reputation as the unchallenged centre of elegance.

Industry Minister Edith Cresson earlier this week opened France's first fashion institute.

The institute offers a year-long post-graduate course in all aspects of the trade from design to production technology and marketing.

French President Francois Mitterrand has also put his weight behind efforts to boost the industry, and is due to open the first state-run fashion museum during this week's fashion show.

The museum, housed in the Louvre in central Paris, will complement the smaller Paris Fashion Museum which is currently showing a retrospective of Balmain's creations.

Struggling fashion houses can also look to such thriving French designers as Yves Saint-Laurent and Pierre Cardin for tips on how to expand their business.

The Saint-Laurent house, under the direction of Pierre Berge, has managed to combine continuing prestige as a high fashion trend-setter with a wide range of affordable fashion products.

Rather than cut back on prestige-winning events such as shows, it has even branched out beyond fashion to put on exhibitions of Saint-Laurent's works in New York and Peking. Similar shows are scheduled for Paris, Moscow and Leningrad.

Pierre Cardin has followed an equally diversified course, opening a branch of his fashionable Paris restaurant Maxim's in Peking and holding fashion shows in the Chinese capital.

He also recently signed a contract with the Soviet Union for the manufacture of Cardin clothes and designs.



Three dresses of Yves Saint Laurent's fall/winter collection

# 'Modernisation brings prostitution to China

By Graham Earnshaw

PEKING — Foreigners in China report an increasing number of prostitutes operating in the country's main cities including Peking, Shanghai and Canton.

Many visitors, particularly ethnic Chinese men from such places as Hong Kong, say they have been propositioned on the streets or offered girls by taxi drivers.

Even the Peking Hotel, one of the prestigious in the country, has developed a reputation in certain circles as being a place where it is possible to find a girl willing to have sex in return for cash.

One girl at the disco off the hotel's main lobby, asked what her price was for staying the night, said 200 yuan (62.50 U.S. dollars) but added: "I don't generally stay the night. One time and then I leave."

Another girl at the disco said: "I only come here with customers, and my present Hong Kong customers are leaving tomorrow. You can be my friend after that."

Such things would have been unthinkable in Maoist China, before the country cautiously began to re-open its doors to the outside world in the late 1970s.

A young man at the disco, who said he helped girls find foreign customers, said the price varied, but added: "Generally, the price is higher for businessmen and blacks. If they like you, the price will be less."

He explained why the girls had become prostitutes: "You see, the state wages are low and some girls like to earn extra money in this way. Some girls who take up this business are estranged from their families."

The hotel's deputy general manager Sun Jifu denied any knowledge of prostitutes operating within the hotel. But he admitted that although most local Chinese are barred from the hotel, some may get in who are not relatives or friends of residents.

"No case of prostitution within the hotel has ever come to our attention," Sun said. "But if foreigners bring locals in as their friends, it is difficult for us to press too closely on their friends' identity."

Prostitution was effectively wiped out by the Communists after their take-over in 1949, but Western diplomats say it is now a political time-bomb for top leader Deng Xiaoping with some conservatives blaming his "open-door" economic policy for the resurgence of the sex-for-sale trade.

"There is nothing better calculated to outrage the conservative Communist Party cadres than the idea of young Chinese girls selling their bodies to foreigners," one commented.

Senior politburo member Chen Yun, believed by many observers to have reservations about some of Deng's policies, was the first leader to mention the issue in public at a party conference last September.

"Even such ugly and evil acts as selling and showing pornographic video tapes and luring women into prostitution have appeared," Chen told party delegates.

"Our country is not like other countries, we think prostitution is immoral," one Peking hotel attendant said. "But this hotel does have some for your (foreigners) service."

When asked if the hotel management was aware of the activities in and around the disco, he replied: "I'm not sure."

Another hotel employee said the management was aware of the business but turned a blind eye to it.

"There is a danger in this," he said. "If the police catch you, you will be fined and the hotel management will naturally take the side of the police."

When asked how contact was made with the prostitutes, he said: "You meet them by yourself. There are no introductions."

# Within the spirit of the law

Drunkenness is rife in the Soviet Union and an anti-alcohol campaign is the first serious test of the determination of the new Soviet leadership. To achieve a cut in alcoholism would mean changing the whole shape of the country's social life. Patrick Cockburn explains why queues for vodka are unlikely to get shorter.

MOSCOW — High above Mayakovsky Square near the centre of Moscow a flashing electric sign shines through the falling snow. It reads: "A glass of vodka can ruin a day contains all the vitamin C an adult needs."

One hundred yards away outside a drink store a long queue, unimpressed by the virtues of vodka, waits patiently in the cold to buy vodka when the shop opens at 2 p.m.

The crackdown on drink and drunkenness has affected the Soviet people more than any other measure since Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev became leader 10 months ago. The new regulations introduced on June 1 fall short of total prohibition, but 749 plants making alcoholic drinks have closed or are being converted to other production. Buying a bottle of vodka today usually means two hours in a queue because the number of shops selling it have been drastically reduced. Drunkenness at work or in the street leads to fines and possible dismissal.

These are drastic measures in a hard-drinking country. A recent survey concluded: "Drinking has become a virtually inseparable part of leisure time." But Soviets differ from drinkers in southern or western Europe in consuming most of their alcohol in the form of spirits rather than beer or wine.

Celebrations lead to spectacular consumption, which the crackdown has not prevented. Under the new regulations, for instance, the Soviet Union's Pacific fishing fleet has gone dry. But when inspectors visited one trawler they found in a single cabin 576 bottles of vodka, intended for the second navigator's wedding.

In some country villages every house has its own still to make samogon (moonshine). In one region 5,115 stills were recently handed in from 6,000 homes, and another 400 were found discarded in the nearby orchards and ravines. A Soviet journalist who visited the area wrote: "I was told that at the height of the moonshine brewing season some villages reeked so strongly that even the hens were staggering around drunk."

Nor is entertainment the only reason for buying samogon. It is also used as payment: "Virtually nothing will be done without a bottle changing hands. You cannot get your private plot ploughed, transport logs from the forest, or stock up with coal or kerosene without half a litre of drink."

Consumption of alcohol on this scale has significant economic consequences. Productivity in industry and construction drops by between 15 and 30 per cent after pay day (twice a month in the Soviet Union), weekends and holidays, according to research carried out by Soviet economists. One calculation shows that, without alcohol, factory productivity would rise immediately by 10 per cent. One in every six workers said he or she drank while at work.

The social cost is also high: alcoholism is officially blamed for 90 per cent of murders, over half of thefts and robberies, a third of all road accidents (in which between 13,000 and 14,000 people died) and two-thirds of accidents at work. It is the reason given for half the divorces.

At first, the new regulations made it difficult to obtain any form of liquor, but the emphasis now is on making it time-consuming and expensive to buy spirits, generally vodka, but relatively easy to buy beer or wine. A bottle of the cheapest vodka now costs Roubles 6.20 (\$7.95) a bottle, an increase of R1.5 since the

regulations.

To achieve a reduction in drinking in the Soviet Union would mean altering the shape of the country's social life. The boost in real incomes by 70 per cent since 1960 has stimulated consumption, but Russians have always drunk heavily. "In the whole of Europe I have seen no other people empty a tumbler at a gulp," said the writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn 15 years ago.

Such traditional habits cannot be easily modified. Official pronouncements acknowledge that if people drink less they must be given something else. Mr. Gorbachev said that in one Siberian oil city he visited, the most valuable possession was a ticket to the one cinema.

The majority of people in the Soviet Union lived in the countryside until 1962. Any provision for services and leisure lags behind the expansion of the cities. Similar conditions led to the growth of the Temperance movement in Britain in the late 19th century and of Prohibition in the U.S. in the 1920s.

Financial Times news feature.

campaign began, though samogon is available to some at R1.20 a bottle. The average wage is R140 per month.

A transport worker in Moscow summed up the results of the anti-alcohol campaign where he worked like this: "In my depot the heavy drinkers, leaving aside the alcoholics, drink as much as before though more secretly. They are frightened of being fined or dismissed. People who didn't drink much like me have cut back because they can't be bothered to queue for two hours for vodka."

For very heavy drinkers and alcoholics it has been a bad year.

Chemist shops now refuse to sell eau de cologne or alcohol-based perfumes until after two in the afternoon and shop assistants complain that customers who have bought hair tonic often gulp it down as soon as they are back on the street. On another occasion, six workers at a Moscow chemical plant died and hundreds of others were admitted to hospital when they drank stolen methanol.

High prices do not deter the serious drinkers: "If you only drink beer—say ten bottles a day," said a man outside a drink store, "that would be five roubles (£4.50) a day or 150 roubles a month, minus the payment for the return of bottles makes 90 roubles, but if you just drink a bottle of cheap port wine a day it would be only 70 to 80 roubles."

For moderate drinkers the situation has improved somewhat since June 1, 1985. Beer and wine in now more freely available in the shops though restaurants do not serve it before 2 p.m. Vodka is still hard to obtain.

Scare stories that prohibition was to be introduced have died away, despite frequent demands for its introduction in letters to the press. Officials say it simply would not work. Other countries' experience of prohibition shows that dry laws inevitably give rise to illicit distilling on a mass scale, smuggling and illegal trading in spirits," says Mr. Vasily Trushin, the First Deputy Interior Minister.

The financial question is important: indirect taxes from vodka sales in the 1970s brought the state between R21 billion and R23 billion in revenue each year. Drink sales are vital if shops are to meet their turnover targets. In Kaluga, for instance, the number of drink stores was reduced from 170 to 55 in June, but in succeeding months the amount of drink consumed in the town rose as the local authorities, eager for revenue, stopped enforcing the regulations.

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Financial Times news feature.

become a serious problem in China's coastal cities and other areas and called for special laws to be enacted to deal with the problem.

"The number of women involved in prostitution is small but they have already had, and continue to have, an extremely bad influence, corrupting people and poisoning social morality," the paper said.

The Chinese criminal code, as enacted in 1979, refers to those who force women into prostitution but does not state that the sale of sexual favours is itself a crime.

At the time it would have been politically impossible to admit that prostitution still existed in China, Western diplomats said.

The Shanghai paper maintained that none of the women involved had been forced to do so to make a living.

"They lead their corrupt lifestyle in order to have fun and use sex as a means of obtaining money and other benefits," it said.



# Reid fires Everton to top, Liverpool stumbles

LONDON (R) — England midfielder Peter Reid made a fairy-tale return for Everton Saturday by scoring the goal which swept the defending champions to the top of the first division for the first time this season.

Reid, re-appearing after a five-month absence because of injury, scored a late winner as Everton beat Tottenham 1-0 and eased one point clear of Manchester United at the top. United, who have led the standings since the opening day of the season, have a chance to claim back the lead Sunday when they meet West Ham in London.

Reid's thundering 82nd minute volley from 18 metres crashed off the crossbar and bounced into the net behind goalkeeper Ray Clemence to secure Everton's win in a disappointing match made difficult by blustery conditions.

It also ended a dramatic afternoon in which the first division leadership changed hands repeatedly.

Chelsea and Liverpool, who began the day level on points with Everton just two adrift of the leaders, both squandered gilt-edged opportunities to go ahead of United.

Chelsea were held 2-2 at home by Leicester after leading twice while Liverpool went down 2-1 at Ipswich after leading at halftime through a Ronnie Whelan goal.

Duncan Shearer made his debut

for Chelsea, who had England striker Kerry Dixon injured and Scotland's David Speedie suspended, and celebrated with a 26th-minute goal which put the Londoners 1-0 up.

But Alistair Mauchlen, Leicester's signing from Scotland's Motherwell at the start of the season, equalised four minutes later.

Midfielder Keith Jones came on as substitute in the second half and restored Chelsea's lead when he met Pat Nevin's right wing cross with a superb header.

But Chelsea's flirtation with the league leadership ended when Steve Lynex converted from the penalty spot within 12 minutes.

Liverpool, who have led the chase of United for most of the season, must have thought they were destined to top the league when Whelan fired them ahead after 36 minutes.

Struggling Ipswich hit back after the interval, though, with goals from South African-born Mich D'Avray in the 54th minute and Kevin Wilson's winner 10 minutes from the final whistle.

The results left Everton top with 56 points and United second on 55. Third-placed Chelsea have

54 with Liverpool fourth on 53. West Ham are five points back in fifth place.

Unlike Reid, who was injured in England's World Cup qualifying game against Romania in September, Tottenham failed to make an impact at Goodison Park.

They struggled to muster a significant attack on Neville Southall's goal and became bogged down in the heavy going.

But Reid, eager to impress manager Howard Kendall after missing 31 matches with achilles tendon trouble which required two operations, was quickly back to his bustling best.

He dogged the Tottenham midfielders into errors, created a succession of openings for his teammate Gary Lineker up front and completely outshone his England rival Glenn Hoddle in the Londoners' ranks.

High-flying Luton, enjoying their best season in the first division, lost a little momentum in the 2-1 defeat at Arsenal — a dress rehearsal of their fifth round Football Association (FA) Cup clash later this month.

Striker Ian Allinson shot Arsenal 1-0 up from the penalty spot after only five minutes before Mick Harford equalised on the half hour with a fierce drive. But England midfielder Graham Rix secured Arsenal's win 11 minutes into the second half.

## Lloyd, top seeds dominate in Florida

KEY BISCAYNE, Florida (R) — Chris Evert Lloyd, for the second successive night, dropped just one game on the way to victory to lead the four top seeds into the semifinals of the \$250,000 Florida Women's Tennis Championship.

The top-seeded Lloyd overwhelmed 16-year-old Stephanie Rehe 6-1, 6-0 Friday after despatching ninth-seeded Carling Bassett of Canada by the same score in the quarterfinals.

Joining Lloyd into the round of four were second-seeded Steffi Graf of West Germany, third seed Manuela Maleeva of Bulgaria and American Bonnie Gadusek, the fourth seed.

Graf struggled before defeating eighth-seeded Wendy Turnbull of Australia 6-1, 6-7 (3-7), 6-2. Maleeva beat sixth seed Gabriela Sabatini of Argentina 6-3, 6-2, and Gadusek ended the upset

string of unseeded compatriot Kathy Horvath 7-5, 6-0.

Lloyd, 31, has lost only five games on her way to the semifinals and experienced no difficulties against the 12th-seeded Rehe. Like most of the younger women players Rehe is a baseliner, but not the kind that Lloyd was when she started.

"Things have changed since those days because these young girls hit the balls harder and that puts me under pressure to hit harder also," Lloyd said. "I never want to be on the defensive if I can help it, so that makes me hit the ball harder and play more aggressively. I always thought I could have hit harder in the past, but I never had to then."

Maleeva said she probably surprised a lot of people with her straight sets win over Sabatini. "I think the score of 6-3, 6-2

surprised a lot of people because they'd all heard of Sabatini and expected her to win," Maleeva said. "But I was very calm. Usually before playing against her I'm very nervous, but I knew if I played well I could beat her."

Maleeva is not so confident about going against Lloyd.

"All I'm really hoping for is that I can play well and give her some competition. But even when you're playing your best, it's very hard to beat her," Maleeva said.

Graf stormed through her first set against Turnbull in 20 minutes before the veteran came back to level the match.

"I thought the second set would be like the first but it was totally different," the 16-year-old Graf said. "But I thought it would be very difficult for her to keep playing like that and she'd make a few errors."

Gadusek, who will play Graf in the semifinals, finally stopped the run of Horvath to take her place in the last four. The unseeded Horvath had earlier ousted Andrea Temesvari of Hungary and Catarina Lindqvist of Sweden.

## SPORTS IN BRIEF

### RAC announces Jerash Rally

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Royal Automobile Club of Jordan recently announced that the first event of the 1986 Jordan Driver's Championship, the Rothmans Jerash Rally, will take place February 27-28. The 205-kilometre route will include seven special stages and is identical to the first part of the international Jordan Rally scheduled for April 23-25. The Jerash Rally will be a night race, starting from Royal Automobile Club headquarters at 6:30 p.m. on Thursday February 27 and concluding at the same location at approximately 1:15 Friday morning.

### Iraq falls 2-0 to Denmark

BAGHDAD, Iraq (AP) — Denmark scored two early first half goals to beat Iraq 2-0 here Friday in a friendly soccer match, part of the two team's tuneup for the World Cup Finals. The state television, which broadcast the terse report, said the match was played on a sunny day before a crowd estimated at 50,000 football fans. It did not disclose further details. The two teams, qualified for the World Cup Finals in Mexico, will compete again Sunday. The match, contrary to tradition, was not broadcast live by the state television.

### Pakistan retains squash championship

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Defending champions Pakistan retained the Asian Squash Championship team events title by defeating Singapore 3-0 in Kuala Lumpur Saturday. This is the third victory for the Pakistanis, who won the inaugural tournament in 1982. Jansher Khan, playing a relaxing game, won the first point for Pakistan by easily defeating Alex Tay 9-0, 9-1, 9-0 in less than 30 minutes. Thirty-five year-old Qamar Zamar was stretched by Singapore's Peter Hill, 13 years his junior, before winning 9-7, 9-7, 5-9, 3-9, 9-6 in 78 minutes battle. Umar Hayat outlasted Zainal Abidin 9-7, 9-6, 9-3 to complete the rout.

### Nantes gains on PSG with victory

PARIS (R) — Nantes claimed a hard-earned 1-0 win against Le Havre Friday night to narrow Paris Saint-Germain's lead at the top of the French first division to six points. PSG face Nancy Sunday determined to put behind them their first defeat of the season 10 days ago at the hands of lowly Lille. Nantes scored in the 23rd minute with a 20-metre shot from midfielder Pierre Morice and then had to withstand a determined second half onslaught by Le Havre.

## Duran knocks out Zambrano

PANAMA CITY, Panama (AP) — Roberto Duran, who won three world boxing titles, returned to the ring Friday night with a second-round knockout of Colombian middleweight champion Manuel Esteban Zambrano and declared he was ready to pursue a record fourth title.

The knockout came at 2:57 of the round as Duran returned from an 18-month retirement in his bid to win another championship. Zambrano fell to his knees in a corner under a powerful Duran left hook that caught the challenger in the jaw.

The bout, scheduled for 10 rounds, lasted just long enough for Duran to show that he was in good physical shape and a crowd of 12,000 in the New Panama Gymnasium applauded as he raised a glove in triumph.

He said he planned to fight again in Panama on March 1 against the winner of a March 9 mid-dleweight fight between John Collins and Robbie Sims in Las Vegas, Nevada.

Henry Armstrong, Alexis Arguello and Duran himself were unsuccessful in attempts to gain a fourth crown.

Duran failed against Marvin Hagler in a middleweight fight after winning lightweight, welterweight and junior middleweight titles.

At the weigh-in Friday morning, the 34-year-old Duran weighed 75 kilograms. But it was the heaviest he had ever weighed for a fight. Zambrano weighed 74 kilograms.

Duran retired after losing to Thomas Hearns in a World Boxing Council superwelterweight title fight in June 1984.

## Hidalgo steps down in scandal

By Derek Parr  
Reuter

PARIS — Michel Hidalgo, the manager who fashioned France into Europe's most brilliant team, parted sadly from the National Soccer Federation, hurt by controversy over his plans to take up league management in Marseille next season.

Hidalgo, stung by criticism he felt unjust, resigned as National Technical Director (DTN) on Wednesday, ending a 16-year association which had been due to run until the end of June and France's World Cup trial in Mexico.

Hidalgo's troubles began when he announced two weeks ago he would join millionaire entrepreneur Bernard Tapie on an adventure in club management, but would complete his contract with the federation to smooth the path for his succession.

Critics accused him of conflicting loyalties when he and Tapie had dinner in Biarritz with international midfielder Jean Tigana, whose contract with defending champions Bordeaux runs out this season.

Hidalgo and Tapie denied any suggestion they had acted improperly. But Bordeaux President Claude Bez protested with a force which prompted Tapie to say he

would take legal action for defamation and some other first division directors said Hidalgo should quit as DTN.

Hidalgo, who led France to their first major trophy in the 1984 European Championship, denied his loyalties were divided, stressing he had yet to commit himself to managing first division Olympique Marseille.

"I have decided to say 'yes' to Bernard Tapie and 'perhaps' to the O.M.," he said in his original announcement. Details remain to be settled with the club and the city authorities, but this is generally regarded as a formality.

"I believe that over the years I have given many tokens of my integrity, my impartiality and my intellectual honesty," Hidalgo said in his resignation statement.

"I am taking the irrevocable decision to resign all my functions within the French Football Federation. I hope this stance will be sufficient to calm down feelings and avoid further developing a polemic French football doesn't need three months away from the World Cup kick-off."

"I don't know at this moment whether my destiny will lead me to the O.M. I hope so and wish it with all my heart. But I know how much mediocrities are rapidly fin-

ding support among people with short memories," he said.

Federation President Jean Fournet-Fayard paid tribute to Hidalgo. "We shall always retain of Michel the image of a straight and honest man who has brought much to French football," he said.

Hidalgo brought freshness and candour to the international game. He strove for a generosity in approach, disdained expediency and refused to sacrifice style for results.

"It's sad, but my decision is irrevocable," Hidalgo said at the Paris airport where he announced his resignation. He also admitted a feeling of relief.

The mood of Hidalgo's departure contrasted with the euphoria of the European Championship win when he was hoisted aloft in tears by his players at the Parc Des Princes stadium. It was a glorious end to his eight-year reign as team chief.

But he is assured a rousing welcome in Marseille where fans are already toasting his advent. A bar-owner splashed out with champagne for his customers and motorists decked their cars with the white-and-blue flags of the club and honked their horns when he announced his new association with Tapie.

## Portugal hopes for inspired play

By Alberto Pontes  
Reuter

LISBON — Portugal travel to Mexico to appear in only their second World Cup Soccer Finals hoping to overcome their current erratic form and be the surprise team of the tournament as they were in England 20 years ago.

After a sensational 1-0 win in West Germany last October swept Portugal through to this year's Finals, fate has taken a hand in picking their opponents for their opening match.

The Portuguese are drawn to play England, the nation who knocked them out in the semifinals at Wembley in 1966. After losing 2-1 to the eventual winners that year, Portugal finished third.

Current team manager Jose Torres, now 47, was a member of that World Cup side which also included the legendary Eusebio.

Portugal's disappointment at the defeat was symbolised by a famous photograph of Eusebio wiping tears from his face after the match. But the Portuguese side had left their mark in World Cup history.

Torres, an ex-Benfica star, known as the "Gentle Giant" because of his height and eternal good humour, believes he can goad his team into producing a similar flash of captivating inspiration in Mexico.

"West Germany, Brazil, Argentina and France are in my opinion the favourites but there will certainly be a surprise side and I would like that side to be Portugal," Torres said.

Besides England, Portugal will

also meet Poland and Morocco in their opening Group F games in Monterrey and Torres believes his side has a good chance of reaching the next phase of the tournament.

Early fears that the hot, dusty and comparatively low-altitude venue of Monterrey would create acclimatisation problems have now subsided and Portuguese officials believe their players will adapt better to the heat than their English and Polish counterparts.

But the team's uninspiring 1-1 draw with Finland in a World Cup warm-up game last month revealed that Torres faces a difficult task moulding a cohesive, match-winning machine from the squad of talented individuals he has chosen.

Torres knows Portugal will not survive on flashes of individual brilliance alone. But it was a sudden stroke of genius by midfielder Carlos Manuel that earned the Portuguese their ticket to Mexico, his long-range drive securing the win over West Germany in their final qualifying tie.

Surprisingly for a nation famed for playing attractive, attacking soccer, Portugal's qualifying form was erratic — they won five games, lost three, scored 12 goals and conceded 10. It was also characterised by poor finishing.

Portugal best demonstrated their sparkling style in the 1984 European Championships in France where they were unlucky to be eliminated in the semifinals by the hosts and eventual winners.

Further warm-up games before the side travel to Mexico in May are scheduled against Luxembourg on Feb. 5 and East Ger-

many on Feb. 19. Two more training games are also planned against as yet unnamed opponents on arrival in Mexico.

Torres is expected to build his final side around existing partnerships with Porto's Fernando Gomes, twice Europe's top league goal scorer, and his gifted young teammate Paulo Futre sure to figure strongly.

Gomes, particularly, will shoulder much of the responsibility for guiding Portugal out of the first stage.

Lethal from anywhere in the penalty area and a real predator of the loose ball at close range, Gomes' experience will be vital to Torres in the boiling atmosphere of Mexico.

Defenders Joao Pinto and Augusto Inacio, also from Porto, have made several joint appearances in the international side in front of experienced Benfica goalkeeper Manuel Bento while Benfica's Carlos Manuel is the man the Portuguese will look to for midfield inspiration.

He has suffered several injury problems recently but should be fit for Mexico where he will resume his partnership with Sporting's Jaime Pacheco.

Portugal's top clubs — Porto, Benfica and Sporting — who are currently battling it out for this year's league title, will provide the backbone of the national side in Mexico.

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## Top official criticises Iraqi private sector

BAKU (R) — A top government official Saturday accused the private business sector in Iraq of exploiting consumers by marking up goods to gain profits of up to 300 per cent.

"Those who work in the private sector have exploited government support to blackmail consumers and force 300 per cent profit on goods sold," First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan told the daily Baath Party newspaper 'Al Thawra'.

He said the private trade sector had failed to offer consumer goods at reasonable prices despite charging high prices.

Mr. Ramadan's comments follow complaints in the press that the private sector sells commodities similar to those available in the public sector but at prices three or four times higher.

"They (private merchants) went as far as to buy products in the public sector and sell them as their own products or imports," Mr. Ramadan said.

He put the size of the private trade sector at 40 million dinars (\$12 million) against three billion dinars (\$9.6 billion) for the public sector.

## Muscovites urge financial reforms, tougher controls

MOSCOW (R) — The Communist Party daily Pravda published a letter Saturday which urged major financial reforms in the Soviet Union, including the introduction of a new currency, in order to stamp out the black market.

"Many people are today proposing to toughen the control of the state and society over work and consumption, to put an end to money-grubbers, bribe-takers and speculators," the letter, signed by seven Muscovites, said.

It said law-enforcers had not cracked down completely on black marketeers and reforms were needed that would concentrate people's money in the hands of the state.

The letter advocated the immediate transfer to state savings banks of all cash and the replacement of the old rouble with a new rouble on a one-to-one basis.

The effect, in theory, would be to render worthless old roubles which people did not deposit in banks and to prevent their circulation on the black market.

## Norway slashes crude oil prices, expects even lower

OSLO (R) — Norway's state oil company Statoil has cut \$2.50 off the price of its crude oil, and expects its February contract prices to fall to around \$20 per barrel, industry sources said Friday.

The sources said Statoil agreed a price of \$24 per barrel with contract customers for the oil they loaded from Norwegian fields in January, down from \$26.50 in December. The decline reflects the continued slide in oil prices, due to an abundance of crude on world markets.

Statoil holds secret price negotiations every month with the 12 oil companies that buy Norwegian crude. A spokesman declined to comment on the report.

The company negotiates a price each month on long-term contracts at spot market-related prices that effectively yield up to \$1 per barrel more than market rates in return for guaranteed supplies, the sources said.

The January price had been averaged out at \$24, well above current spot, or free market levels. But Statoil would be forced to accept about \$20 per barrel for its February deliveries because spot market prices have plummeted.

Norway's offshore fields produce about one million barrels of crude per day.

## Zambia to close copper mines due to weak prices

LUSAKA (R) — Zambia's state-controlled copper industry, hard-pressed by weak world metal prices, announced plans Friday to close three mines and four metallurgical plants, putting thousands of miners out of work.

Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) Chairman Francis Kwenda said the closures formed part of plans to cut costs and return the company to profitability. The company reported taxed profits of just 700,000 kwacha (\$120,000) in the latest financial year.

The closures of the plants will lead to the loss of 3,000 jobs.

Zambia's economy has suffered badly over the past decade as copper and cobalt prices have fallen sharply.

## Nestle boosts sales by 35%

NEVEY, Switzerland (R) — Last January's takeover of the U.S. Confection group helped push world sales of Swiss food giant Nestle up by 35 per cent to 42.1 billion Swiss francs (\$20.84 billion) in 1985, Nestle said Friday in a statement.

Net profits were not disclosed, but should be "notably higher" than the 1.49 billion francs (\$737 million) earned in 1984, it said. Sales totalled 31.1 billion francs (\$15.4 billion) in 1984.

Nestle, already by far Switzerland's largest company, paid around \$3 billion for Confection. It said a further boost to sales came from the strong dollar in the first half of last year.

## AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN (J.T.J) — The following table summarises trading activities at the Amman Financial Market during the weeks starting Saturday, Jan. 25, '86 and ending Wednesday Jan. 29, 1986 (Figures in Jordanian dinars).

Name of company	Number of shares	Volume of trade	Opening price	Closing price	Par value
<b>Banking &amp; financial institutions</b>					
Jordan Islamic Bank	8000	19101	2.350	2.350	1.000
Jordan Kuwait Bank	4164	10201	2.460	2.430	1.000
Jordan Gulf Bank	52279	78416	1.490	1.500	1.000
Housing Bank	1950	2982	1.520	1.530	1.000
Arab Jordan Investment Bank	155	310	2.000	2.000	1.000
Industrial Development Bank	3748	5648	1.460	1.500	1.000
Petra Bank	3225	9223	2.850	2.860	1.000
Cairo Amman Bank	150	3550	22.000	24.000	5.000
Bank of Jordan	585	9578	16.000	17.500	5.000
Arab Bank	2530	406311	161.000	159.000	10.000
Jordan National Bank	30430	78519	2.570	2.570	1.000
Jordan Finance House	30450	26200	0.860	0.860	1.000
Jordan Securities Corporation	5925	6076	1.020	1.020	1.000
Islamic Investment House	5437	5384	1.000	1.000	1.000
Jordan Investment & Finance Corporation	19650	14840	1.190	1.210	1.000
Finance & Credit Corporation	90585	35606	0.880	0.900	1.000
National Financial Investments	42050	48565	1.100	1.180	1.000
National Portfolio Securities	37041	25816	0.680	0.700	1.000
Real Estate Investment (Aqarco)	6350	3928	0.620	0.620	1.000
<b>Insurance</b>					
Jordan French Insurance	250	718	2.880	2.870	1.000
REFCO Insurance	1608	659	0.910	0.910	1.000
General Insurance	2000	4000	2.000	2.000	1.000
Jerusalem Insurance	1880	2242	1.200	1.200	1.000
Jordan Insurance	1000	11363	11.200	11.500	1.000
Al Idhar Insurance	2000	1800	1.060	0.900	1.000
Arabian Seas Insurance	250	475	2.000	1.900	1.000
Al Arab Insurance & Reinsurance	1100	858	0.790	0.780	1.000
Universal Insurance	2600	1680	0.850	0.750	1.000
Arab Union International Insurance	1088	1077	0.990	0.990	1.000
<b>Services and Industries</b>					
Jordan Electric Power	14639	21383	1.470	1.460	1.000
National Shipping Lines	3750	2871	0.750	0.770	1.000
Jordan Dairy	33897	41280	1.220	1.210	1.000
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing	14514	42964	2.990	2.940	1.000
Intermediate Petrochemical Industries	211043	162822	0.740	0.770	1.000
Jordan Paper & Cardboard Factories	1027	2581	2.400	2.540	1.000
Jordan Phosphates Mines	700	1720	2.470	2.450	1.000
Jordan Lime & Brick	12028	3725	0.320	0.310	1.000
National Industries	73753	55843	0.740	0.770	1.000
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural (Intaj)	2674	4680	1.740	1.750	1.000
Jordan Wooden Industries	1800	2186	1.240	1.220	1.000
Arab Chemical Detergents	500	1905	3.850	3.800	1.000
Aladin Industries	50373	37308	0.730	0.740	1.000
Livestock and Poultry	100	56	0.550	0.550	1.000
Jordan Tobacco and Cigarettes	20	240	11.750	12.000	5.000
Arab Aluminium Manufacturing	122795	105402	0.820	0.870	1.000
Woolen Industries	3669	3259	0.830	0.900	1.000
Jordan Industrial Investments	500	330	0.700	0.660	1.000
Jordan Hotel and Tourism	14432	40410	2.800	2.800	1.000
Garage Owners Federation Office	3082	17110	5.550	5.600	1.000
Arab International Hotels	25551	10218	0.380	0.400	1.000
Management and Consultation	30000	6600	0.470	0.470	1.000
Jordan Worsteds Mills	707	2510	3.550	3.550	1.000
Jordan Ceramics	10065	9428	1.000	0.980	1.000
Jordan Pipes Manufacturing	23576	27799	1.160	1.300	1.000
Chemical Industries	4000	3870	0.960	0.970	1.000
Jordan Industries and Matches	1000	680	0.690	0.680	1.000
Dar Al Daw' for Development & Investment	2395	3519	1.460	1.480	1.000
National Steel Industries	2690	3115	1.160	1.160	1.000
Jordan Tanning	577	1039	1.800	1.800	1.000
Jordan Leasing Equipment	31600	23322	0.730	0.730	1.000
Universal Chemical Industries	1500	1588	1.130	1.050	1.000
Jordan Rockwood Industries	5300	3301	0.620	0.620	1.000
Industrial Development	19022	126641	6.660	6.650	5.000
General Mining	1110	1721	1.750	1.550	1.000
Arab Paper Converting & Trading	10900	3121	0.270	0.290	1.000
Irbid District Electricity	550	503	0.900	0.920	1.000
Petra for Projects & Leasing	8561	2488	0.800	0.790	1.000
Arab Development & Investment	37318	26859	0.800	0.720	1.000
Grand total	1140243	1621697			

## Falling oil prices threaten Mexican debt repayments

DAVOS, Switzerland (R) — Mexico's minister of industrial development said Saturday that falling oil prices meant his country could no longer pay all the interest on its foreign debt.

Mr. Hector Hernandez told the 1986 Davos symposium that even after rescheduling agreements with its bank and government creditors, Mexico needed to find \$10 billion a year just to pay interest.

"But with falling oil prices, we will be earning less dollars — not enough dollars to service our debt," he said.

The Mexican and Venezuelan presidents had met recently to discuss the implications of the oil price slide.

They concluded that neither country could expect any economic growth in 1986 and that low oil prices were jeopardising their financial payments. Mr. Hernandez said.

"Now we have to reestablish our position vis-a-vis our people rather than our creditors," he said.

Mr. Hernandez was speaking on the third day of the week-long symposium, which has brought together 600 top businessmen and government officials for a forum on the world economy.

Mr. Hernandez said Mexico had been advised by a senior U.S. official, whom he did not name, that the lower oil prices meant his country would need to find an additional \$8 billion a year to meet its interest rate payments.

"Speaking not as a minister but as a private citizen, I have to ask myself where are we going to find such sums, how can my people bear this burden of the international financial community?" he said.

Mr. Hernandez was speaking

just hours after Mexico announced an average \$4 a barrel cut in the price of its two main oils, a steeper reduction than many industry analysts had expected.

After their meeting in Cancun, Mexico, Mexican President Miguel De La Madrid and his Venezuelan counterpart, Mr. Jaime Lusinchi said in a joint statement Friday that concerted international action was needed in the areas of oil, trade and finance.

They also called for an urgent meeting of Latin American debtor nations to try to stave off a new debt crisis in the wake of falling oil prices.

Mr. Clayton Yeutter, the U.S. special trade representative, said it was clear Mexico now needed to buy time, but he urged that long-term solutions be found which avoided protectionism.

Mr. Musa Ibn Hitam, deputy prime minister of Malaysia, told the meeting that low commodity prices — for tin and rubber as well as oil — were forcing his country to scale down its growth targets.

Growth in the Malaysian economy had now fallen to 4.8 per cent a year against a target of seven per cent in its economic planning. A fall in oil prices to \$15 a barrel would cause the country to reduce its targets even further, he said.

That would mean scaling back development plans, and the reduction in purchasing power would mean less ability to import goods from industrialised countries.

## Tokyo stock exchange opens for foreign firms

TOKYO (AP) — Merrill Lynch Securities Co. on Saturday became the first foreign concern to trade on the Tokyo stock exchange, ending a 36-year monopoly by Japanese companies.

The U.S. company will be joined on the floor in coming months by five other foreign brokerages. All six were granted seats on the exchange last November when it expanded its membership by 10, up to 93 seats.

The five other foreign companies to join the exchange include: Morgan Stanley International Inc. and Goldman Sachs International Corp., both of the United States, as well as the British companies of Vickers Da Costa Ltd., Jardine Fleming (Securities) Ltd., and S.G. Warburg Rowe and Pitman, Akroyd Inc.

It was not known when they would begin trading. Membership on the exchange will allow the companies to stop paying commission to Japanese

brokerages for transactions conducted on behalf of their clients.

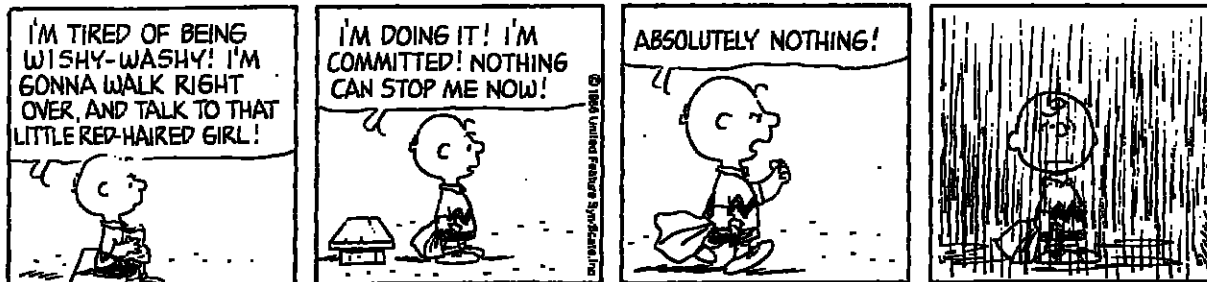
During the half-day Saturday session, six Merrill Lynch traders, including two Americans, bought or sold 16,280,000 shares, accounting for six per cent of total trading volume. Merrill Lynch Japan Chairman Tetsundo Iwakuni said.

Mr. Iwakuni said the volume far surpassed the eight million shares the company had hoped to handle in its first day of trading.

In December 1984, before the increase in seats, Merrill Lynch applied for a vacancy created by a merger of two member firms, but was outbid by a Japanese company.

The decision to increase the exchange's membership followed strong pressure from the United States, which said U.S. firms should be allowed access since Japanese companies held seats on the New York stock exchange.

## Peanuts



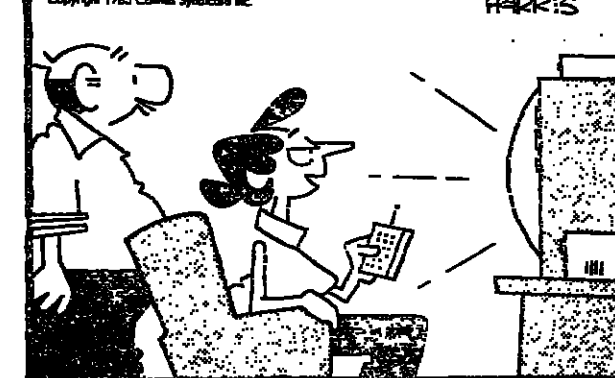
## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## THE BETTER HALF



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TOANB

POANI

KITSCY

GATHUC

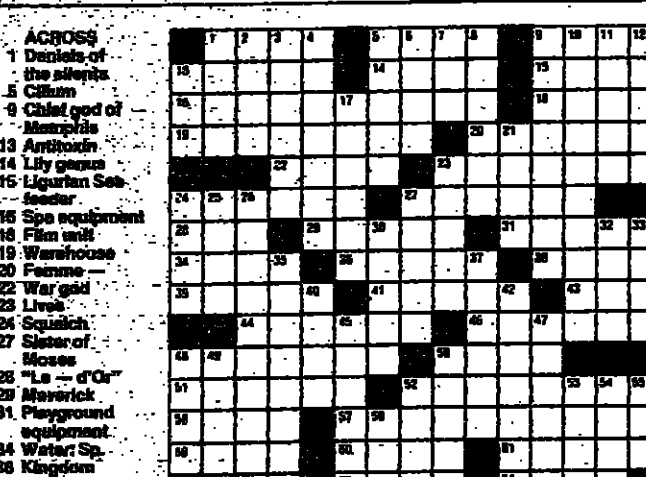
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: C O K E T R U L Y P A L A C E T E R R O R

Yesterday's Jumble: CHOKO TRULY PALACE TERROR

Answer: It could be the best investment on earth! — EARTH

## THE Daily Crossword by Melvin Konworthy



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Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

1. STRIP 2. BULL 3. HEN 4. POLIO 5. ARIA 6. LIME 7. OPPOSITE 8. CLASS 9. MURMURS 10. GIANTS 11. LATER 12. DEAD 13. STAIR 14. GYPSY 15. STRIP 16. COIN 17. BOE 18. END 19. AIR 20. SOLA 21. PIE 22. BOTTLES 23. OMAR 24. SCHE 25. TRA 26. ENTS 27. STAY 28. LABAN 29. RAISED 30. BOGLERS 31. ACCELERATE 32. UNIT 33. IRON 34. LATIN 35. ACIA 36. DIME 37. REMED 38. NEAR

1. Prayer form 2. Asexual 3. Child 4. Stiles river 5. Japanese 6. Shaved pain 7. A spot 8. Spa equipment 9. Football game 10. Peter's title 11. Light 12. Pinpoint 13. Soap frame bar 14. Cynic 15. Alibi 16. HRE gun 17. Salsa 18. Headman 19. Landed

7. Charged atom 8. Short beard 9. Certain musical tones 10. Spa equipment 11. Animal, old style 12. Predicament 13. Holy one; abbot 14. Football game 15. Peter's title 16. Pinpoint 17. Soap frame bar 18. Cynic 19. Alibi 20. HRE gun 21. Salsa 22. Headman 23. Landed

48. Silvers and Hanks 49. Fiberglass 50. Tapestry 51. Heelmen

52. Early Briton 53. Goddess of discord 54. ME, sword 55. Clock numeral



# Police kill 2 following Botha's appeal to S. African blacks

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Only hours after South African President P.W. Botha made a conciliatory appeal to the country's black majority, police Saturday announced they had shot dead two black protesters in relentless racial strife.

The overnight violence followed an unprecedented radio and television broadcast Friday by Botha who called on the voteless blacks to negotiate on the country's future.

A police spokesman said a black youth was killed by a gunshot during clashes with crowds of stone throwers at Jouberton, west of Johannesburg, while a second was killed in similar disturbances at Little Soweto in the eastern Cape.

Mr. Botha, in a speech to the opening of parliament before his broadcast, outlined more plans for reforming apartheid race laws, including the abolition of pass

laws which for centuries have severely restricted the movement of blacks around the country.

Mr. Botha also invited black representatives to a National Advisory Council, which he would chair.

His speech received cautious welcome from businessmen and liberal whites at home, as well as from the U.S. government. But black anti-apartheid activists brushed aside his proposals and said they did not go far enough.

Nobel Peace Laureate Bishop Desmond Tutu said he was disappointed by the speech and asked: "Who wants a statutory

council that does not rule the country?"

Leading government opponent Allan Boesak, commenting on Mr. Botha's declaration that his government had outgrown "the outdated concept of apartheid," said:

"If apartheid is outdated, why are our people detained and killed for fighting against it?"

Nearly 1,100 people, all but a few of them black, have died in township violence over the past two years.

Mr. Botha's speech made no concession on the key issue separating the dominant white minority from its opponents — the introduction of a one-person, one-vote system in a unitary state.

But the promised abolition of the pass laws will remove a bitterly-resented facet of apartheid which is estimated to have

led to 20 million arrests of black people this century.

## Toll rises in train crash

Meanwhile, rescue crews discovered more bodies Saturday in the wreckage of two passenger trains, and railway officials said about 15 people were killed in the crash.

Screaming and moaning passengers were trapped in the wreckage during the night, some for as long as 12 hours, reporters at the scene said.

A crane reached the site outside Durban before dawn and removed one car from atop another crushed rail coach, uncovering several more bodies.

Wille Mitchell, railways director for Natal province, estimated about 15 people were killed and 70 others were injured.

## Savimbi asks U.S. to send observers to UNITA HQ

WASHINGTON (R) — Angolan guerrilla leader Jonas Savimbi, in a bid to counter criticism of his links with South Africa and China, has asked the United States to send observers to his headquarters in Angola.

Addressing members of a conservative group Friday, including U.S. Vice-President George Bush, Mr. Savimbi invited American observers to the headquarters of his National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

"On one side I am a dangerous Communist, on the other I am a puppet of South Africa," he said. "Send me your people to see by your eyes... then you will take a conclusion of whether you are

dealing with a Communist or not," he said.

UNITA is backed by South Africa in its 10-year-old war against the Marxist Angolan government but Mr. Savimbi also has links with China, where he trained in guerrilla warfare.

Mr. Savimbi, who arrived in the United States on Tuesday for meetings with administration officials and members of Congress to win U.S. aid, said he opposed South Africa's policy of racial discrimination.

"I don't approve of apartheid. How can I as a black leader approve of it?" he told guests at a conservative political action conference dinner.

## 50 S. African refugees rounded up in Lesotho

MASERU (R) — Lesotho's new military rulers rounded up 50 South African refugees outside a United Nations office in Maseru and told them to prepare to leave the country, relatives and diplomats said Saturday.

They said the refugees, most of them followers of the African National Congress (ANC) fighting white minority rule in South Africa, apparently included some who have lived and worked in Lesotho for many years.

The new government took power last month in a coup triggered when South Africa, which

surrounds the tiny kingdom, closed the border because of the alleged presence of ANC guerrillas in Lesotho.

The refugees were detained Friday as they queued to collect their monthly subsistence allowances from the offices of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Maseru, Lesotho's capital.

But six were freed Friday night and told they and others would be expelled, possibly early next week.

## Colombo gives citizenship to 94,000 stateless Tamils

COLOMBO (R) — The government has used its massive majority in parliament to brush aside opposition protests and give Sri Lankan citizenship to 94,000 people of Indian origin, most of them Tamil tea plantation workers.

Members of the main opposition Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP) walked out of the assembly Friday night when the chairman refused to accept amendments to wreck the bill, which parliament passed by 130 votes to nine.

President Junius Jayewardene accused the SLFP of trying to

make political capital out of the citizenship grant, which the government says is called for under two agreements made with India in 1964 and 1974.

The government says the 94,000 are a residue from the pacts under which Sri Lanka agreed to give citizenship to 375,000 people and India agreed to take back 600,000.

Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa said that, as long as the problem remained unresolved, "India may have reason to interfere in our internal affairs on the pretext that persons of Indian origin have been affected."

## East Germany denies executing Western agent

EAST BERLIN (R) — East Germany has denied charges that it executed a Western agent betrayed by former top West German spy catcher Hans Joachim Tiedge, who defected to East Berlin last year.

A brief statement by the official ADN news agency Friday night and published in the press Saturday, broke a six-month silence on Tiedge's defection.

It said Tiedge's former boss in West German counter-espionage, Herbert Hellenbroich, had lied to a Bonn inquiry this week in charging that a top agent had been liquidated on Tiedge's information.

Hellenbroich had concocted a "fair-tale" story of an endangered agent to justify his failure to dismiss Tiedge, it said.

Hellenbroich was fired from intelligence work last summer after investigations revealed that Tiedge had long been a major security risk through his debts and heavy drinking.

"He (Hellenbroich) need not worry himself about the alleged 'top agent' since he never ex-

isted," ADN said.

"Tiedge can give the lie to Hellenbroich's stories about the security services of the GDR (East Germany) by statements that have not yet been published," it added.

It was the first time Tiedge's name had been mentioned in the East German press since a five-line ADN announcement of his "application for asylum" sparked a storm in Bonn and among allied security services.

Tiedge was visited here by his daughters at Christmas but his whereabouts are a closely-guarded secret and he has made no public statements.

The report hinted that the Communist authorities were preparing to use Tiedge to give an official Communist account of East-West espionage operations, which would break a tradition of silence by the East German secret service.

Western diplomats have noted an increasingly high public profile by the security service since it celebrated its 35th anniversary with great pomp and ceremony recently.

## East Berlin accedes to Bonn request over refugees

EAST BERLIN (R) — East Germany said Saturday would respond to Bonn's plea to stem a flood of largely Middle Eastern asylum-seekers entering West Germany across its territory.

But the announcement, carried in a brief report by the official ADN news agency, appeared to offer no concessions to West Berlin which is bearing the brunt of the refugee problem.

The issue of asylum-seekers arriving at Schoenefeld Airport in East Berlin and traveling unhindered to West Germany has dogged relations between the two countries. A record 75,000 foreigners sought asylum last year and the tide seemed likely to continue through 1986.

But ADN said that from Saturday East Germany would allow "citizens of a number of states" — an apparent reference to the asylum problem — to travel westward by transit only if they had West German visas.

The announcement, following similar East German action last year to stop a flow of refugees to Denmark and Sweden, seemed certain to be welcomed in Bonn. But the exclusion of West Berlin, an "island city" in the middle

of East Germany, from the agreement could spark protests.

ADN said the ruling would not apply to West Berlin because, under still-valid post-World War II agreements, the city was not legally a part of West Germany.

West Berlin could, therefore, face a still stronger flow if refugees are not allowed to go to West Germany. But it is not yet clear how the Communist authorities will apply the ruling in practice.

Over 20,000 refugees applied for asylum in West Berlin last year and city officials complain that accommodation centres are overcrowded and integration problems could lead to serious social dangers there.

The asylum-seekers arrive at Schoenefeld Airport and travel, with Communist-issued transit visas to the border with West Berlin.

Despite the fortifications of the Berlin Wall on the Eastern side, there are practically no customs or passport controls from the West. Arrivals are able to pass freely into West Berlin.

Once there, they can file applications for asylum and must be supported by the local authorities.

## Greek, Turkish premiers air views on economy

DAVOS, Switzerland (R) — The prime ministers of Turkey and Greece appeared together in public Saturday in a move that suggested efforts might be under way to improve frosty relations between their two countries.

Attending the 1986 Davos symposium, a week-long gathering of 600 top business and government leaders, Andreas Papandreu of Greece and Turgut Ozal of Turkey met for the first time Friday, shaking hands and exchanging greetings.

Speaking from the podium Saturday on economic questions confronting their governments, Mr. Papandreu said the European Community needed to develop an industrial policy to meet the challenge of the United States.

Mr. Ozal foresaw a difficult year for the economy in 1986 and outlined steps his government had taken in the last five years to improve the Turkish economy.

In the symposium's club-like atmosphere at this ski resort in the Swiss Alps, informal meetings hold the possibility that the two ministers might broach some of the issues which have hampered their relations.

Mr. Ozal, speaking briefly to reporters Friday night, denied that the thorniest problem — Cyprus — would figure in their talks.

A United Nations official in Nicosia said Friday that Turkish and Greek Cypriot leaders had agreed to resume U.N. mediation efforts on Feb. 27 to resolve the conflict which has left the island partitioned.

Mr. Ozal tried to avoid making too much of the contact with Mr. Papandreu, saying it was still undecided whether the two would meet privately, or only within the plan of meetings of the symposium itself.

Turkish sources said cultural contacts or the like might offer a first step in resuming a dialogue. Mr. Papandreu has not as yet appeared in public at the symposium, though he was due to hold a reception after Saturday's appearance on the podium.

Klaus Schwab, founder of the EMF foundation which organizes the symposium, said he could not say until Sunday — after a series of informal meetings of government leaders — whether anything substantial had come from the contact.

## Pope arrives in India amid Hindu protests

NEW DELHI, India (AP) — Pope John Paul II arrived Saturday as "the servant of unity and peace" in a land scarred by religious hatred and invoked the words of Mohandas K. Gandhi, who said, "love conquers hate."

Meanwhile, 300 Hindu militants, among them the brother of Mohandas Gandhi's assassin, shouted "Go To Hell, Pope," and "Simmer Pope, Go Home." They burned the Pontiff in effigy.

Police said the militants were detained, then released after the demonstration, which took place shortly before the Pontiff arrived for his 10-day, 14-city visit, his longest to a non-Christian country.

Fundamentalist Hindus claim the Pope intends to convert people from among the majority Hindu population, threatening the unity of this nation of more than 750 million.

In remarks for delivery at Raj Ghat, where the Indian independence leader was cremated in 1948, the Pontiff said Mohandas Gandhi's teaching of "the power of truth leads us to recognize... the dignity, equality and fraternal solidarity of all human beings, and... to reject every form of discrimination."

Church officials have reported at least two death threats against the Pope, one in Madras and the other in Bombay. Both cities are on the Pontiff's schedule.

At the Sacred Heart Cathedral, about 300 police armed with rifles and clubs stood guard and screened worshippers with metal detectors before they were allowed inside the red brick church.

Police even screened baskets of flowers carried by little girls in the congregation.

Dozens of Papal bodyguards pushed back parishioners as they surged forward to touch the Pope at the end of the service and prevented them from leaving the church until the Pontiff had gone.

## Families of shuttle crew emerge from seclusion

SPACE CENTRE, Houston (Agencies) — The families of the Challenger crew members emerged briefly from seclusion for the formal ceremonies mourning the deaths of the seven U.S. astronauts.

President and Mrs. Ronald Reagan spent several minutes in private with the immediate family members of the Challenger crew before escorting them to the memorial service in the hall at the Johnson Space Centre, home base for the astronauts.

"To those they have left behind — the mothers, the fathers, the husbands and wives, brothers and sisters, and yes, especially the children — all of America stands beside you in your time of sorrow," Mr. Reagan said.

"The sacrifice of your loved ones has stirred the soul of our nation and, through the pain, our hearts have been opened to a profound truth — the future is not free."

After his remarks, Jane Smith, whose husband, Michael, was the shuttle pilot, grabbed Mr. Reagan's hand and spoke to him briefly.

With a U.S. Air Force band playing "God Bless America," Mr. Reagan and his wife, Nancy, expressed their personal condolences to each of the immediate family members, kissing and embracing many of them.

Erin Smith, 8, daughter of the shuttle pilot, clutched a stuffed bear during the ceremony. Mrs. Smith sobbed and looked several times to the sky.

Relatives of mission specialist Ellison S. Onizuka leaned on each other's shoulders.

"May they feel the love that surrounds them and the caring that reaches out to them," said the Rev. Bernard R. Hawley, whose son, Steven, and daughter-in-law, Sally Ride, are astronauts.

William R. Graham, acting NASA administrator, said he hoped the family and friends of the Challenger crew would "remember our pride and our gratitude and find some refuge in its warmth."

It was the families' first public appearance since their jubilation turned to horror as Challenger exploded 72 seconds after takeoff

Tuesday. After Mr. Reagan's departure, the relatives left the hall through a private entrance. Many were crying. Others walked slowly, arm in arm.

In the past, the grassy area bordered by a pond had been the scene to triumphant returns of U.S. astronauts from successful missions.

NASA officials said no gathering was planned for the families after the 30-minute service and they would be returned to their homes, which have been under guard since Tuesday.

Meanwhile NASA salvage teams have begun using two underwater robots equipped with cameras to determine if a large object on the ocean floor might be part of the crew cabin from the shuttle Challenger.

The robots, known as "free-floating submersibles," were deployed Friday and will be sent down again Saturday to examine a large object submerged in 140 feet (44 metres) of water 20 to 40 miles (32 to 64 kilometres) east of Daytona beach, NASA officials said.

It is the same spot where recovery crews have already picked up a large section of Challenger's cockpit, two pieces of the wings and parts of the fuselage.

The discovery of so many large, relatively intact sections of Challenger has fuelled speculation that it may yet be possible to recover the remains of the seven astronauts killed in the fiery explosion.

Challenger's crew cabin was encased in a metallic "pressure vessel" cushioned by shock absorbers. "It could withstand much more than the average part of the orbiter could withstand," NASA Spokesman Jim Mizell said.

It was initially believed that the crew was incinerated almost instantly in last Tuesday's mid-air explosion — regarded as the worst disaster in the history of the U.S. space programme.

Killed in the explosion was New Hampshire schoolteacher Christa McAuliffe, Mission Commander Francis Scobee, pilot Mike Smith and crewmembers Judith A. Resnik, Ronald McNair, Ellison S. Onizuka and Gregory Jarvis.

## 36 escape as Irish plane crash lands

CASTLE DONINGTON, England (R) — Thirty-six people walked from the wreckage of an Aer Lingus airliner with only minor injuries after the plane crash-landed in the English countryside.

Only one person was detained in hospital overnight — a fireman injured in a motor accident as he sped to the scene of the crash at Castle Donington, central England, a hospital spokesman said.

Passengers on board flight EI 328 from Dublin Saturday spoke of their escape from the plane, which made an emergency landing in stormy weather as it approached the small East Midlands International Airport.

"We were warned there was turbulence about, then I saw sparks as we came in to land. I think they were probably caused by hitting power cables," Roger Hornblow said.

"The plane finished up with just the fuselage. It came to land between trees and there were no wings left and no engine," said Hornblow, who with a broken wrist, was among the most seriously injured of the 33 passengers and three crew.

One of the passengers was first-time flier Sean Lynch, 21, who said he did not realise what was happening.

"The landing seemed a bit rough," he said. "I did not know what to expect."

A spokesman for the Irish airline said the twin-engine turbo-prop, a shorts SD 360, was flying slightly late due to bad weather.

Air Traffic Control lost contact with the short-haul plane as it made its final approach to the airport, the spokesman said, adding

that the cause of the accident was not yet known.

The Civil Aviation Authority Saturday began a full inquiry.

The plane ended up in a cove on the edge of Castle Donington's motor racing circuit. Rescue officials said they were amazed at the passengers' lucky escape.

"God knows how they all got out. We think the trees may have cushioned the impact," a fire brigade spokesman said.

Seven people received hospital treatment — five people on board the aircraft and two firemen, the hospital said.

Last August, 55 people were killed at England's Manchester Airport, trapped in a Boeing 737 which burst into flames as it sped down the runway for take-off.

## Duvalier imposes state of siege in Haiti

PORT-AU-PRINCE (R) — President-for-Life Jean-Claude "Baby Doc" Duvalier angrily insisted that he still held the power in this impoverished country.

The 34-year-old leader declared a state of siege late Friday night as looting and gunfire spread to the capital after at least five people died in protests against his rule in the provinces earlier this week.

Duvalier angrily denounced to a foreign reporter a statement issued by the U.S. government that he had been overthrown and had fled the country.

He told Canadian radio reporter Robert Landry by telephone that he was still in charge and intended to continue, concentrating on economic projects to create employment in his Caribbean nation, the poorest in the Western Hemisphere.

Landry was talking to Information Minister Adrien Raymond when Raymond's telephone rang. The minister said Duvalier was on the line and did not mind speaking briefly to the reporter.

"I will continue trying to construct the country," he said. "The only problems are economic and caused mainly by the lack of foreign aid, including aid being held back by the United States."

U.S. State Department officials have said the United States was cutting back on aid to Haiti because of human-rights abuses and said Friday that \$26 million of such aid was being withheld because of police moves against the recent demonstrations.

Duvalier, who succeeded his father, Francois "Papa Doc" Duvalier, in 1971, said he did not want to give more interviews be-

cause he was very tired. He had been up all night, he said.

Port-Au-Prince remained tense Friday night after a day of confusion over the conflicting reports and rumours. A later tropical rainstorm seemed to cool political ardour.

When the U.S. announcement that Duvalier had fled spread here, people gathered outside their homes or businesses to await confirmation.

Many interviewed in the city centre said they were disappointed when the report proved to be false.

When it became apparent that the president was still on hand, a sense of deflation set in. Poor areas, residents said, and people began rushing frantically home and several car accidents occurred as streets emptied.

Radio stations run by the Catholic Church, which have been the only source of independent information here, were closed down by the government Saturday and Haitians had no way besides rumour of finding out what was going on.

Tension was high Friday in Port-Au-Prince, where there had been no anti-Duvalier protests while big demonstrations were going on in the provinces this week.

Residents said this was because the majority of Port-Au-Prince citizens were relatively new arrivals, immigrants from the countryside.

They had few family and social links and were therefore more suspicious of other people as a result of the long atmosphere of repression maintained by the Duvaliers, they added.

Small groups of youths attacked

shops selling luxury goods, witnesses said.

Foreign reporters in the city centre heard about 50 rifle rounds fired sporadically during the day and ambulances screamed through the town on occasion.

There were reports, spread by word of mouth, of dead or injured in the capital during the day but it was impossible to confirm these reports.

Foreign embassies were telling their nationals to stay indoors. In Moscow the official Soviet News Agency TASS said Friday troubles in Haiti were a serious blow to the United States and denounced Duvalier as a stooge of Washington.

TASS said the Duvalier government was irretrievably on the verge of collapse.

"The Haitian people, 90 per cent of whom live in abject poverty, rose in a selfless struggle against the dictatorship and for freedom and democracy," the agency said in its most substantial comment so far on latest developments in Haiti.

This is a serious blow to the U.S. imperialist policy in Latin America and the Caribbean," it added.

It described Duvalier's rule as "the tyranny of a U.S. stooge," adding: "It is an open secret that the actual reins of government in Haiti were in the hands of Washington and, to be more specific, of the U.S. ambassador in Port-Au-Prince."

TASS said: "The United States also views Haiti as an important strategic springboard for the struggle against national liberation movements and progressive governments in Caribbean and Central American countries."



## A million Bangladeshis suffer from mental disease

DHAKA (R) — At least a million people in Bangladesh are suffering from mental disease and the number is increasing because of lack of treatment, a government minister said Saturday. Works Minister M.A. Matin, an eminent eye specialist, told a seminar that most mental patients were victims of "tension and psychological pressure" but gave no further details. "Compared to such a growing number of victims, our resources for curing the disease are very limited," he said. He described rehabilitation of the mentally handicapped as a great social responsibility and called upon doctors to meet this new challenge.

## Jealous mother tries to kill nephew

PEKING (AP) — A woman who tried to kill her nephew with sulphuric acid because she felt scorned by her family for giving birth to a girl was sentenced to 13 years in prison Friday, a news report said. Wu Huazhen, a Peking factory worker, felt her husband preferred the nephew to their own child and decided to kill the boy, the Peking Evening News reported. Last September, she took a bottle of sulphuric acid to the boy's day care centre and poured it over his face and body, seriously injuring him, the report said. Most Chinese couples are restricted to one baby under a one-child policy intended to limit the population, now more than 1 billion, to 1.2 billion by the end of the century. Boys are traditionally favoured and in rural areas many cases of female infanticide have been reported.

## World population grows by 85 million

WASHINGTON (R) — The global population grew by 85 million in 1985 to a total of 4.9 billion people, the private Population Institute has reported. The non-profit institute said although the yearly rate of world population growth declined from two per cent in 1970 to 1.7 per cent in 1985, total numbers continued to increase, with fertility rates remaining high while death rates declined. The institute said in a statement that despite the increase in family planning in Asia and Latin America, the world population was expected to reach five billion by mid-1987 and six billion by the end of the century.

## Greenpeace, Mandelas proposed for Nobel Peace Prize

OSLO (R) — The environmental group Greenpeace and black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela and his wife Winnie are among candidates for the 1986 Nobel Peace Prize, sources on the award's committee have said. Also among the nominations for the award are Jewish author Elie Wiesel, nominated several times in the last 10 years, and the International Olympic Committee (IOC), they added. The most highly publicised candidate for the 1986 award — nominations for which closed Saturday — is Irish rock singer Bob Geldof, the man behind Band Aid and Live Aid, which raised huge sums of money last year for African famine victims. International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW), headed by doctors Bernard Lown of the United States and Yevgeny Chazov of the Soviet Union, won the 1985 award ahead of 98 other candidates.

## Norwegian prince, princess visit India

OSLO, Norway (AP) — Crown Prince Harald, King Olav's son and heir to the Norwegian throne, and his wife Crown Princess Sonja, departed Friday night to start a 10-day official visit to India, the first such visit ever by members of the Norwegian Royal Family. The Foreign Ministry said a regular Paris-New Delhi Air India Boeing 747 flight was re-routed to Oslo's second airport, Gardermoen, to pick up the royal couple. Harald and Sonja, both 48, will fly on to Bombay and spend the weekend there. Before flying back to the capital for an official "welcoming" ceremony Monday, the crown prince will open a joint Indian-Norwegian seminar on economy and offshore oil technology in Bombay. A similar seminar will also be staged in New Delhi.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
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### A TIME FOR EVERYTHING

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